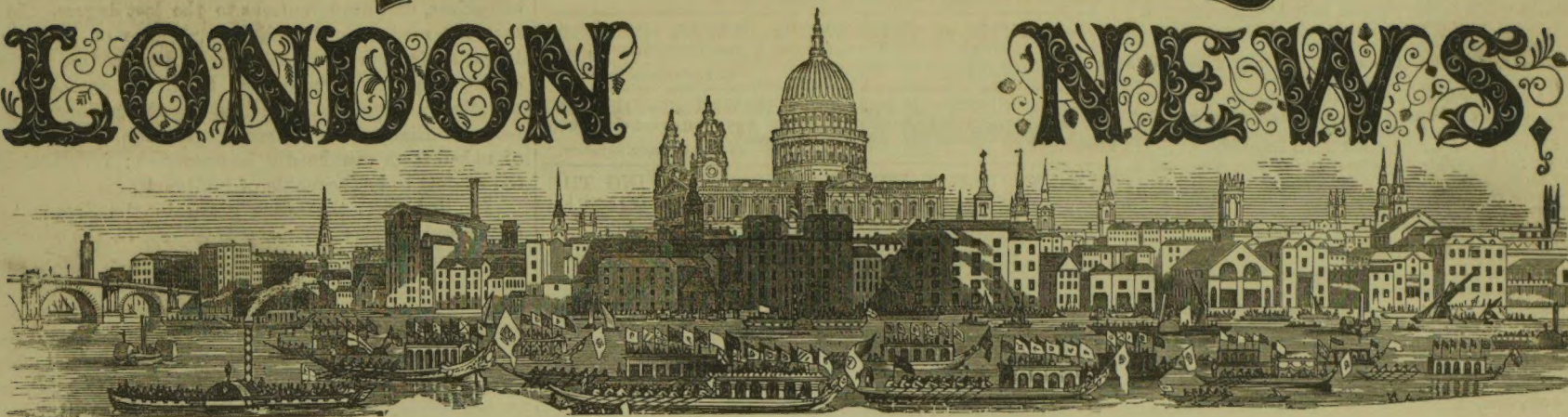


THE ILLUSTRATED

LONDON

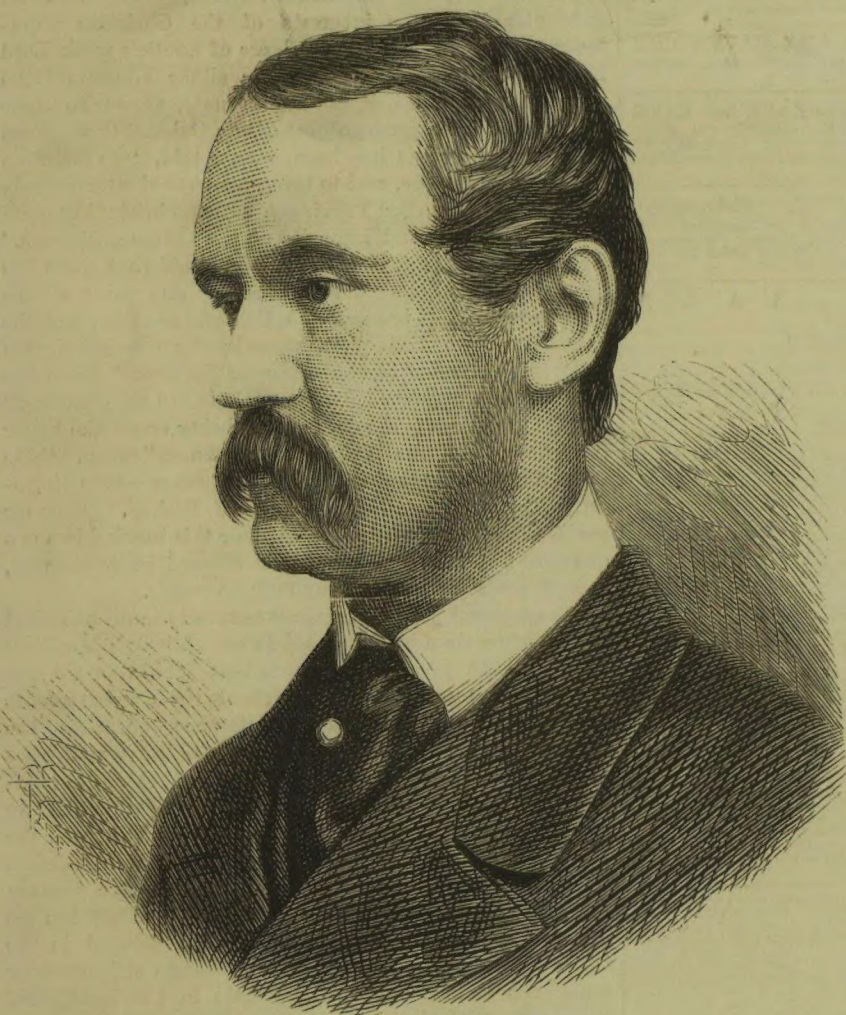
NEWS



No. 1961.—VOL. LXX.

SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 10, 1877.

WITH TWO SUPPLEMENTS } SIXPENCE.
By Post, 6d.



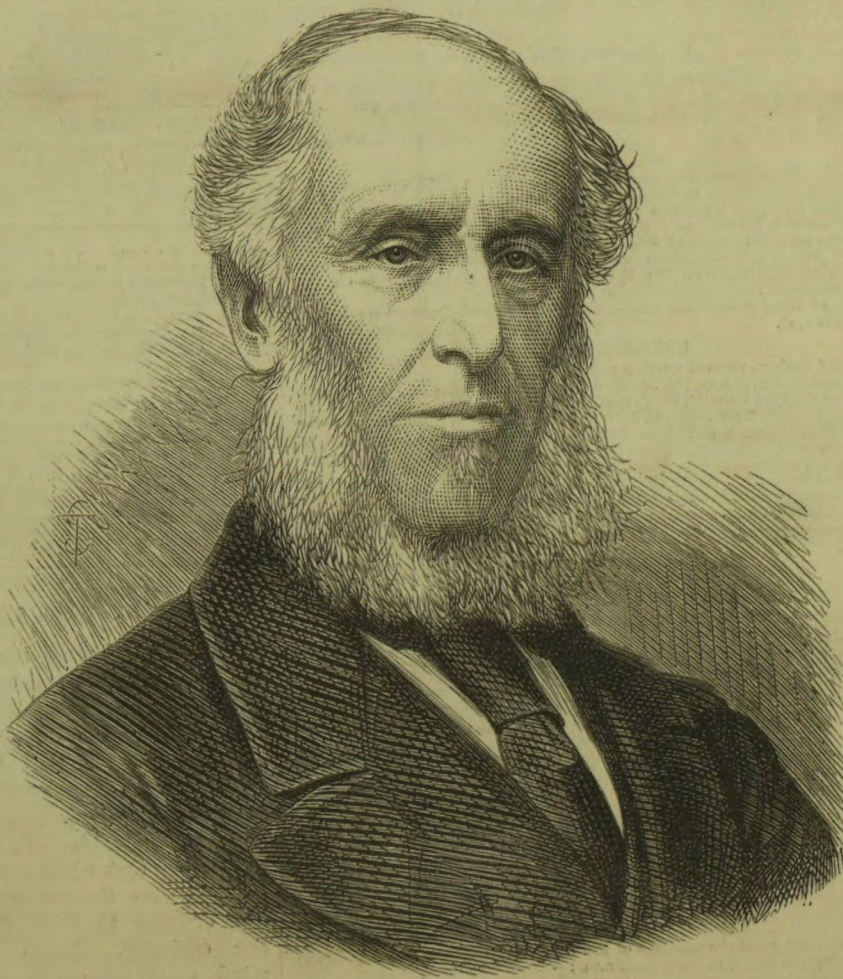
LORD GREY DE WILTON.



THE EARL OF HADDINGTON.



VISCOUNT GALWAY.



MR. JOHN TORR.

MOVERS AND SECONDEES OF THE ADDRESS IN THE LORDS AND COMMONS.

BIRTHS.

On the 5th inst., at No. 3, Palace-gardens-terrace, Kensington, W., the wife of Hugh Ross, Esq., of a daughter.
On the 31st ult., at Villa Palmieri, Florence, Lady Alice Eyre, of a son.
On Dec 7, at Promie, British Burmah, the wife of Malcolm McLeod, District Superintendent of Police, of a daughter.
On the 6th inst., at 1A, Chesterfield-street, Mayfair, Lady Webster, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

On the 1st inst., at St. Peter's, Eaton-square, by the Rev. Canon Nisbet, J. Sanckroft Holmes, only son of the late W. Sanckroft Holmes, of Gawdy Hall, Norfolk, to Edith, youngest daughter of Henry Kingscote.
On the 31st ult., at St. Peter's, Bayswater, by the Rev. Edwin Evers, M.A., Rector of Preston, Yorkshire (brother-in-law of the bridegroom), assisted by the Rev. John Robbins, D.D., Vicar of the parish, Edward Saxelbye, eldest son of John Saxelbye, of Hull, to Mary Ann, eldest daughter of William James Keed, of Lansdowne-crescent, Notting-hill.

DEATHS.

On the 30th ult., at 19, Adelaide-crescent, Brighton, John Meares, Esq., of Plas Llanstephan, Carmarthenshire, aged 81.
On the 2nd inst., at 48, Eaton-square, Lady Georgina Milner, widow of the late Sir William Milner, Bart. of Nun-Appleton, in the county of York.
On the 9th ult., at his father's house, Wyverby Rectory, near Melton Mowbray, after a long lingering illness, John Henry Ingram Oakley, the eldest and beloved son of William Henry and Elizabeth Collinson Oakley, late Scholar of Trinity College, Cambridge, and Tyrrwhitt's Hebrew Scholar, much loved, aged 36 years.

* The charge for the insertion of Births, Marriages, or Deaths is Five Shillings for each announcement.

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK ENDING FEB. 17.

SUNDAY, FEB. 11.

Quinquagesima. Shrove Sunday.
St. Paul's Cathedral, 10.30 a.m., Rev. Thomas Jackson, Rector of St. Sepulchre's, Snow-hill; 3.15 p.m., Bishop Claughton; 7 p.m., Rev. Francis Pigeon, Vicar of Halifax.
Westminster Abbey, 10 a.m., Rev. S. Flood Jones; 3 p.m., Very Rev. the Dean, Dr. Stanley.
St. James's, noon, Rev. Dr. C. J. Vaughan.
Whitehall, 11 a.m. and 3 p.m., Rev. F. J. Jayne (for the Incorporated Society for Building Additional Churches).
Savoy, 11.30 a.m., the Bishop of Ely, Dr. Russell Woodford; 7 p.m., Rev. Charles Edward Wright, Vicar of Grosvenor Chapel.
Temple Church, 11 a.m., uncertain; 3 p.m., Rev. A. Ainger, the Reader.

MONDAY, FEB. 12.

Royal School of Mines (noon, Mr. Warington W. Smyth on Mineralogy; 2 p.m., Professor Judd on Geology; first of forty lectures).
London Institution, 5 p.m. (Professor Armstrong on Modern Agriculture).
Gresham Lectures, 6 p.m. (The Rev. E. Ledger on Astronomy—Other Satellites), and on Tuesday, Thursday, and Friday.
National Social Science Association, 8 p.m. (Mr. R. Denny Urbain on the Appointment of a Public Prosecutor).
Geographical Society, 8.30 p.m. (Lieutenant-General R. Strachey on Scientific Geography).
Institution of Surveyors, 8 p.m. (Mr. G. J. Symons on Rainfall and its Relation to Civilised Life).
Monday Popular Concert, St. James's Hall, 8 p.m.
London and Middlesex Archaeological Society, 8 p.m. (Mr. F. G. Hilton Price on Early Goldsmiths; Mr. C. Roach Smith on the Halingham Inscription in the Museum at Boulogne; Mr. John G. Waller on the Ancient Font at Hendon).
United Service Institution, 8.30 p.m. (Major H. C. G. Geary on the Employment of Boys in the Army).
Royal London Yacht Club ball, Willis's Rooms.

TUESDAY, FEB. 13.

Shrove Tuesday. New Moon, 8.59 a.m.
Society for Granting Annuities to Adult Blind, anniversary, 3 p.m.
Royal College of Surgeons, 3 p.m. (Hunterian Oration by Sir James Paget).
Royal Institution, 3 p.m. (Professor Garrod on the Human Form).
South Kensington Museum, 3 p.m. (Mr. Ernst Paner on Practical Education in Music).
Photographic Society, 8 p.m., anniversary.
Medical and Chirurgical Society, 8.30 p.m.
Institution of Civil Engineers, 8 p.m. (Discussion on the Sewage Question).
London Academy of Music, soirée musicale.
Anthropological Institute, 8 p.m.
Royal Academy, 8 p.m. (Professor J. Marshall, Demonstrations on Anatomy); and on Friday.
Colonial Institute, 8 p.m. (Mr. John Plummer on the Colonies and the English Labouring Classes).
Society of Arts, African Section, 8 p.m. (Dr. Robert James Mann on Recent Explorations of the Lake Systems of Central Africa).
West London Scientific Association, 8 p.m. (Dr. E. H. Vinen on the Recurred Corolla of the Cyclamen; and Dr. E. A. Aveling on Spontaneous Generation).

WEDNESDAY, FEB. 14.

St. Valentine. Ash Wednesday. Lent begins. Literary Fund, 3 p.m.
Horticultural Society, fruit and floral committee, 11 a.m.; scientific, 1 p.m.
Epidemiological Society, 8.30 p.m.
Society of Arts, 8 p.m. (Professor Barff on Zinc as White Paint, and the Treatment of Iron for Prevention of Corrosion).
Society of Telegraph Engineers, 8 p.m. (Mr. W. H. Preece on Shunts).
Northampton Poultry and Pigeon Show. Croydon Races.

THURSDAY, FEB. 15.

Levee by the Prince of Wales, St. James's, 2 p.m.
Royal Institution, 3 p.m. (Dr. W. Pole on the Theory of Music).
London Institution, 7 p.m. (Mr. W. A. Barrett on English Glee Composers, with illustrations).
Numismatic Society, 7 p.m.
Chemical Society, 8 p.m. (papers by Dr. Dupré, Dr. T. Carnelly, and Mr. W. H. Watson).
Linnean Society, 8 p.m. (Dr. W. C. McIntosh on Anatis Rosea; Mr. H. N. Moseley on Deep-Sea Anemones; Prof. Dickie on Algæ from Rodriguez; Mr. R. D. Fitzgerald on the Pouch of Marsupials).
Royal Society, 8.30 p.m. Society of Antiquaries, 8.30 p.m.

FRIDAY, FEB. 16.

Cambridge Hilary Term divides at midnight.
Society for Propagation of Gospel, 11.45 a.m.
Geological Society, 1 p.m., anniversary.
United Service Institution, 3 p.m. (Major-General T. B. Collinson on the Invasion and Defence of England, Part II.).
Royal Institution, 8 p.m. (Professor F. Guthrie on Solid Water, 9 p.m.).
Philosophical Society, 8 p.m. (Mr. E. L. Brandreth on the Classification of the Non-Aryan Languages of India).
Society of Arts, Indian Section, 8 p.m. (Mr. Juland Danvers on Indian Railways).
Races: Bromley First Spring Meeting.
SATURDAY, FEB. 17.
Highland Society, general court, 3 p.m.
Royal Institution, 3 p.m. (Mr. J. A. Symonds on Florence and the Medici).
Sat. day Popular Concert, St. James's Hall, 3 p.m.
Physical Society, 3 p.m. (Mr. C. J. Woodward on Wave Motion; Professor F. Guthrie on the Vapour Tension or Combined Water; Mr. S. O. Thompson on a New Lantern Galvanometer).
Crystal Palace Annual Bird Show (till the 22nd).
Society of Arts, 8.30 p.m. (Professor W. H. Corfield on the Laws of Health—Warming and Lighting of Houses).
South Kensington Museum, Loan Collection, 8 p.m.

THE WEATHER.

RESULTS OF METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS AT THE
NEW OBSERVATORY OF THE ROYAL SOCIETY.
Lat. 51° 28' 6" N.; Long. 0° 18' 47" W.; Height above Sea, 34 feet.

DAY.	DAILY MEANS OF				THERMOM.		WIND.		General Direction.	Movement in 24 hours, read at 10 a.m. next morning.	Rain in 24 hours, read at 10 a.m. next morning.
	Barometer Corrected.	Temperature of the Air.	Dew Point.	Relative Humidity.	Amount of Cloud.	Maximum, read at 10 p.m.	Minimum, read at 10 p.m.				
Jan. 31	30.020	39.9	35.1	85	10	44.6	35.8	W. S.W. S.	197	0.255	
Feb. 1	30.009	46.4	43.5	90	10	49.4	34.0	W. S.W.	162	.005	
2	30.015	47.8	44.8	90	8	50.8	43.7	SW. S.W. W.	344	.060	
3	30.142	44.0	36.8	78	6	48.8	36.7	SW.	325	.000	
4	30.127	42.0	31.5	69	—	46.0	37.4	SW. W.N.W.	207	.000	
5	30.276	43.7	40.0	88	10	47.9	33.1	SW.	265	.000	
6	30.217	49.9	47.0	90	9	52.2	47.4	SW. W.S.W.	203	.000	

The following are the readings of the meteorological instruments for the above days, in order, at ten o'clock a.m. :—
Barometer (in inches) corrected .. 30.054 29.981 30.051 30.237 30.115 30.314 30.270
Temperature of Air .. 38.3° 47.0° 49.6° 42.4° 42.0° 49.4° 49.4°
Temperature of Evaporation .. 38.5° 46.6° 48.7° 40.0° 39.3° 40.7° 48.0°
Direction of Wind .. S.W. W.S.W. S.W. S.W. W.N.W. S.W. S.W.

ROYAL ACADEMY OF ARTS, Burlington House.
The WINTER EXHIBITION OF WORKS by the Old Masters and Deceased Masters of the British School is NOW OPEN. Admission (from Nine till Dusk), 1s. Catalogue, 6d.; or bound, with pencil, 1s. Season Tickets, 5s.

INSTITUTE of PAINTERS in WATER COLOURS.
The ELEVENTH WINTER EXHIBITION is NOW OPEN from Ten till Six. Admission, 1s.; Catalogue, 6d.
Gallery, 53, Pall-mall. H. F. PHILLIPS, Secretary.

THE SOCIETY of PAINTERS in WATER COLOURS.
THE FIFTEENTH WINTER EXHIBITION of SKETCHES and STUDIES is NOW OPEN, 5, Pall-mall East. Ten till Five. Admission, 1s.
ALFRED D. FRIPP, Secretary.

DORE'S GREAT WORKS, "CHRIST LEAVING THE PRÆTORIUM" and "CHRIST ENTERING THE TEMPLE" (the latter just completed) each 33 by 22 ft.; with "Dream of Pilate's Wife," "Christian Martyrs," &c., at the DORE GALLERY, 35, New Bond-street. Daily, Ten to Six. 1s.

THE GROSVENOR GALLERY, New Bond-street, will OPEN in APRIL NEXT, for the EXHIBITION of PICTURES by Eminent Artists. Admission, 1s.

CRYSTAL PALACE PICTURE-GALLERY. — Prize Medals will be Given for the Best Pictures Exhibited Next Season. Receiving Days, FEB. 19 and 20, when the present Exhibition will Close. For particulars, apply to Mr. C. W. WARE.

THEATRE ROYAL, DRURY-LANE.—EVERY EVENING, at Seven, a Popular Farce.—THE FORTY THIEVES.—The Celebrated Vokes Family: Misses H. Coveney, C. Jocka, Midie, Bossi; Mr. F. W. Irish, &c. Double Harlequinade.—Clowns, C. Lauri and F. Evans; Harlequina à la Watteau, Miss Amy Rosalind. Morning Performances, at Two o'clock, every Monday, Wednesday, and Saturday. Children and Schools at Half Price to all parts of the Theatre, Upper Gallery excepted.

THEATRE ROYAL COVENT GARDEN. — (Ash Wednesday, No Performance). LAST WEEK of ROBINSON CRUSOE. The merriest and most gorgeous Pantomime ever produced. Scenery by Telbin, Harlequinade by the Lauri Troupe. Last Day Performance, Saturday, Feb. 17.

QUEEN of CONNAUGHT.—Miss ADA CAVENDISH and Powerful Company in a New and Picturesque Comedy-Drama. EVERY EVENING.—ROYAL OLYMPIC THEATRE.

LYCEUM THEATRE.—SHAKSPEARE'S KING RICHARD III.—EVERY EVENING till further notice, at 7.45. KING RICHARD III.—Richard, Duke of Gloucester, Mr. Henry Irving; Queen Margaret, Miss Bateman; Lady Anne, Miss Isabel Bateman. Scenery by Hawes Craven, Music by R. Stoepel. Preceded, at Seven, by a Farce.

NATIONAL STANDARD THEATRE, Bishopsgate. OPEN SESAME; or, Harlequin the Forty Robbers of the Magic Cave. New Grand Comic Pantomime. EVERY EVENING, at Seven. Morning Performances Every Monday and Thursday, at One o'clock, to which Children under Ten half-price. Box-Office open Eleven till Four. No charge for Booking.

S T J A M E S S H A L L.
The extraordinarily successful
ENTERTAINMENT
produced by the Management of the
MOORE and BURGESS MINSTRELS
will be repeated
EVERY NIGHT AT EIGHT,
and on
MONDAY, WEDNESDAY, AND SATURDAY AT THREE ALSO.
Panteuil, 5s.; Sofa Stalls, 3s.; Area, 2s.; Gallery, 1s.
Doors open for the Day Performance at 2.30; for Evening ditto at Seven.
No Fees. No Charge for Programmes.
NO PERFORMANCE ON ASH WEDNESDAY.

MR. and Mrs. GERMAN REED'S ENTERTAINMENT.
MATCHED AND MATED, SPRING'S DELIGHTS, by Mr. Corney Grahn, and A NIGHT SURPRISE (First Time). EVERY EVENING, except Thursday and Saturday, at Eight; every Thursday and Saturday at Three. Admission, 1s., 7s.; Stalls, 3s., and 5s.—ST. GEORGE'S HALL, Langham-place, Oxford-circus.

MADAME TUSSAUD'S EXHIBITION.—Intense attraction.—A sumptuous Group of scrupulous and exact FASHIONS OF TO-DAY, consulted by the leaders of the Hant ton. Living Models of the Hair Apparat, the youthful Princess Beatrice, Duke and Duchess of Edinburgh, the Sultan, Prince Milan, Captain Nares in Arctic Dress. Admission One Shilling; Children under Twelve, Sixpence. Open from Ten a.m. to Ten p.m.

LONDON BALLAD CONCERTS, ST. JAMES'S HALL.
NOTICE.—There will be no Concert on Ash Wednesday, Feb. 14. The next will be given on WEDNESDAY, FEB. 21, when the following Artists will appear:—Madame Sberington, Madame Cave Ashton, and Madame Antoinette Sterling; Mr. Sims Reeves, Mr. Maybrick, and Mr. Edward Lloyd. Pianoforte, Madame Arabella Goddard. The London Vocal Union, under the direction of Mr. Fred Walker, Conductor. Mr. Sidney Naylor, Stalls 7s.; Balcony, 3s.; Area, 4s., and 2s.; Admission, 1s. Tickets of Austin, St. James's Hall; the usual Agents; and of Boosey and Co., 255, Regent-street.

MR. WALTER BACHE'S THIRTEENTH ANNUAL CONCERT, ST. JAMES'S HALL, TUESDAY, FEB. 27, at Half past Eight o'clock. Liszt's Symphonic Poem, "Mazeppa" (first performed at the Crystal Palace), by increased Orchestra of Ninety Performers. Principal Violin, Mr. Deichmann. Conductor, Mr. August Manns. Repetition of "Les Preludes" (Liszt's "Lorley"). Vocalists, Mrs. Ongood. Pianoforte Concerto, by Chopin (F minor) and List (A major). Pianoforte, Mr. Walter Bache. Stalls, 10s. 6d.; Reserved Area, 5s.; Balcony, 3s.; Admission, 1s. Tick ts may be obtained of Stanley Lucas, Weber, and Co., 84, New Bond-street; usual Agents; and at Austin's Ticket-Office, St. James's Hall.

PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY.—Conductor, Mr. W. G. Cousins.—TEN CONCERTS, at ST. JAMES'S HALL, THURSDAY EVENINGS, at Half past Eight—Feb. 22, March 8, and March 22; MONDAY EVENINGS, April 16, April 30, May 28, June 25, and July 9; and MONDAY MORNINGS, at Three o'clock, May 14 and June 11.
Terms of Subscription for the Ten Concerts:—Stalls in Area or Front Row of Balcony, £4; Reserved Balcony Seats, 2l. Guineas. On and after Feb. 12 Tick-ets will be issued to new subscribers. Stanley Lucas, Weber, and Co., 84, New Bond-street, W.; usual Offices; and at Austin's Ticket-Office, St. James's Hall. By Order, STANLEY LUCAS, Secretary.

SACRED HARMONIC SOCIETY, EXETER HALL.
Conductor, Sir Michael Costa.—FRIDAY, FEB. 23, at 7.30, a SELECTION, comprising Mozart's Litany in B flat, Airs and Choruses from Handel's Oratorios—Joshua, Saul, Theodora, Athaliah, Redemption, &c.; Coronation Anthem, Overtures, Occasional songs. Vocalists—Madame Sinico, Miss Julia Elton, Mr. Vernon Rigby, and Mr. Lewis Thomas. Tickets, 3s., 5s.; Area (numbered in rows), 7s.; Stalls, 10s. 6d.

NOW READY,
VOL. LXIX., ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS,
Elegantly bound, cloth, gilt 20s. 0d.
In Paper Wrapper 15s. 0d.
Portfolios for holding Six Months' Numbers 4s. 0d.
Reading Cases for Single Number 2s. 0d.
Cases for binding Half-yearly Volumes 2s. 6d.
Office: 198, Strand.

TIMES OF HIGH WATER AT LONDON BRIDGE.
FOR THE WEEK ENDING FEBRUARY 17.

Sunday.	Monday.	Tuesday.	Wednesday.	Thursday.	Friday.	Saturday.
h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m
1 21	1 25	1 45	2 5	2 23	3 38	3 50
4 2	4 15	4 25	4 38	4 53	5 10	5 18
8 3	8 15	8 25	8 38	8 53	9 10	9 18

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

LONDON: SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 10, 1877.

If the art of "letting down" is not the characteristic of statesmen in general, it is the undeniable accomplishment of those members of the Cabinet who piece together the paragraphs of the Royal Speech at the opening of the Parliamentary Session. After a long and oftentimes dull recess, there is always a flutter in the political atmosphere as February approaches. This year the excitement has been more palpable. We have all been in a state of vague expectancy that when the doors of the Palace of Westminster were thrown open we should find there some sort of clue to that Eastern mystery which baffles our curiosity. Those who were in this frame of mind must have felt something like a cold shiver on reading the ten paragraphs of her Majesty's Speech which refer to the all-absorbing question of the

day, and scanning the meagre programme of Legislative promises which follows. The Speech is throughout cold, colourless, and unpretentious to the last degree. In this case the modern and judicious practice of framing the Royal Address with a view to baulk criticism and avert controversy has been carried to an extreme, and this negative pre-eminently marks the State document laid before Parliament on Thursday afternoon. Its statement of naked facts can hardly be contested; its promises are too modest to be incapable of fulfilment.

Limited as is the space given in the Speech to the merest outline of the course of events in the south-east of Europe, which have so rivetted public attention for the last six months at least, that outline is ingeniously constructed to suggest a consistent policy on the part of her Majesty's advisers, and to avoid the slightest revelation as to the future. Nevertheless, these dry and innocent-looking paragraphs are likely to be the text for exciting, if not fierce, debates. The Government will be challenged to reconcile acts which have apparently been so inconsistent, and to account for the ludicrous failure of a Conference in which the six Great Powers of Europe urgently but vainly sought to induce the Porte to accept moderate reforms, with "effectual guarantees," in the interests of the Christian populations. Probably before the lapse of another week Lord Beaconsfield and his colleagues in either House will be prepared with a full, if not an adequate, answer to these inquiries. The supreme object of the Cabinet throughout this prolonged crisis has been, we are told, "to maintain the peace of Europe, and to bring about the better government of the disturbed Provinces, without infringing upon the independence and integrity of the Ottoman Empire." As a matter of fact, it may be freely said that there has been a deplorable failure to realise any one point of this programme. The holding of a Conference at all, and the circumstances attending it, were hardly consistent with the "independence of the Ottoman Empire;" peace has thus far been preserved, but war "looms in the distance," and the measures best adapted "to bring about the better government of the disturbed provinces"—viz., those recommended by the Guaranteeing Powers—were singularly frustrated by the obstinacy of Turkey. How far our Government were responsible for this break down is a question which will be keenly canvassed in Parliament, though probably without any definite result.

The interest of the public is naturally more absorbed in the future than in the past. If her Majesty's Ministers were able to give an assurance that Russia would not declare war against Turkey without the consent of her allies in the late abortive Conference, or that the mysterious downfall of Midhat Pasha would not prevent the successful realisation of those sweeping reforms which the Porte has so prodigally promised, public opinion would be ready to condone the past shortcomings or mistakes of Lord Beaconsfield's Administration. But so long as the European horizon remains overclouded, and no beneficial result can be claimed as the outcome of the policy reflected in the Queen's Speech, the Government, although supported by a majority in Parliament will remain in the position of those who, with the best intentions, have failed to achieve success.

The probability that debates on foreign politics will occupy an unusual share of attention during the Session doubtless accounts in a great degree for the meagre programme of domestic measures. The bills promised are measures for dealing with the Universities of Oxford and mainly the remnants of last Session—such as the two Cambridge by the agency of Commissions; the Prisons Bill, which was thrown over last year by the prolonged debates on education, and which will provide for a further transfer of local taxation to the Imperial exchequer; and the bill for amending the laws on the valuation of property. Further legislation is proposed relative to factories and workshops, and the bankruptcy laws are to be once again amended. The Government also desire—and not too soon—to improve the law regulating the summary jurisdiction of magistrates, and to introduce several practical reforms affecting Ireland and Scotland, including one bearing upon the Supreme Court of Judicature in the former country. The work thus cut out for Parliament may be necessary, but is not inviting. It is the laudable practice of Lord Beaconsfield to refrain from crowding the Queen's Speech with promises that cannot be realised. A measure for the further increase of the Episcopate is known to be in preparation, and a bill for dealing with the Burials grievance is confidently expected by the clerical supporters of the Government. Sir Stafford Northcote will be unable to signalise his accession to the responsible duties of leader of the House of Commons by any brilliant financial operation. A declining revenue and increased expenditure, though leaving no room for a popular Budget, will test his capacity as Chancellor of the Exchequer.

The prologue has been spoken. What the real drama of the Session will be depends upon unforeseen events—most of all upon the momentous consequences which will flow from the reckless rejection by Turkey of the terms offered by the Powers, and the course which, under these trying circumstances, the British Government may think fit to pursue. Never did a Session open with so inscrutable a future before it.

THE COURT.

The Queen drove to Newport on Thursday week and to Ryde the next day. The Earl of Carnarvon had an audience of her Majesty at Osborne and the same evening dined with her. Lieutenant-General Sir T. M. Biddulph arrived at Osborne.

The Queen, Princess Beatrice, and Prince Leopold attended Divine service on Sunday, performed at Osborne by the Rev. George Connor, Vicar of Newport.

The Queen, accompanied by Princess Beatrice, came to Buckingham Palace, on Wednesday, from Osborne. Prince and Princess Christian also arrived at the palace. The Earl of Derby, Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, had an audience of her Majesty. Quo-Ta-Zhan, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of the Emperor of China, was introduced by the Earl of Derby to the Queen, and presented his credentials. Lew-Ta-Zhan was presented at the same time. Sir Thomas Wade, K.C.B., her Majesty's in China, was in attendance, and afterwards presented to her Majesty the suite of the Chinese Envoy. Princess Beatrice was present during the reception. The Minister Resident for Venezuela, M. José M. Rojas, was introduced by the Earl of Derby, and presented his credentials. The Queen held a Council, at which were present the Duke of Richmond and Gordon, the Earl of Derby, the Earl of Beaconsfield, the Marquis of Salisbury, and the Right Hon. R. A. Cross. Mr. Charles Lennox Peel was Clerk of the Council. The lists of Sheriffs for England and Wales were pricked by the Queen. The Earl of Beaconsfield, the Marquis of Salisbury, the Duke of Richmond and Gordon, and the Right Hon. R. A. Cross had audiences of her Majesty. The Right Hon. T. E. Taylor (Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster) had an audience of the Queen, at which the list of sheriffs for the Duchy of Lancaster was pricked.

The Queen opened Parliament in person on Thursday. Her Majesty, accompanied by Princess Louise and Princess Beatrice, proceeded in state from Buckingham Palace to the Houses of Parliament.

Princess Beatrice went to the Court Theatre on Wednesday. Her Royal Highness sent a large quantity of articles last week to Crathie, for the furnishing of a Christmas-tree with gifts for Sunday-school children of the parish; the annual Christmas treat to the scholars having been deferred, owing to the inclemency of the weather.

THE PRINCE AND PRINCESS OF WALES.

The Prince and Princess of Wales went to the "meet" of the West Norfolk Hounds, at Harpley, yesterday week; the Prince had an excellent day's hunt. Their Royal Highnesses, with Princes Albert Victor and George of Wales, attended Divine service, on Sunday, at Sandringham Church. The Rev. W. Lake Onslow and the Rev. Canon Duckworth officiated. On Monday the Prince and Princess were present at the meet of the West Norfolk Hounds at Gayton Thorpe. Their Royal Highnesses, accompanied by their children, returned to Marlborough House on Tuesday. The Prince and Princess, with their elder children, were present, on Wednesday, at the farewell benefit of Mr. John Parry at the Gaiety Theatre. The Prince visited the Queen and Princess Christian at Buckingham Palace and the Duke of Cambridge at Gloucester House. The Princess visited the Duchess of Cambridge at St. James's Palace. On Thursday their Royal Highnesses were present at the opening of Parliament by her Majesty.

By command of the Prince a concert will be given at the Royal Albert Hall, on the 19th inst., when Verdi's "Requiem" will be performed.

The Prince, the Grand Master of the English Freemasons, has appointed Sir George Elliot, M.P., to be Provincial Grand Master of South Wales, Eastern Division.

Lady Emily Kingscote has succeeded Miss Knollys in waiting on the Princess, and Major-General Sir Dighton Probyn has succeeded Lieutenant-Colonel Teesdale in waiting on the Prince.

The Duke of Connaught returned to Dublin on Monday. His Royal Highness paid a visit to the Duke and Duchess of Marlborough at Dublin Castle.

Parliamentary dinners were given, on the eve of the opening of Parliament, by the Premier, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, Earl Granville, and the Marquis of Hartington. Countess Granville held a reception.

MOVERS AND SECONDDERS OF THE ADDRESS.

We give the portraits of two members of the House of Lords, and two members of the House of Commons, to whom, in each House respectively, was intrusted the motion, on Thursday, for the customary Address in reply to the Queen's Speech at the opening of Parliament.

Viscount Grey de Wilton, as he is styled by courtesy, his title as a peer being Baron Grey de Radcliffe, moved the Address in the Upper House. He is the eldest son of the Earl of Wilton; his proper name is Arthur Edward Holland Grey Grosvenor Egerton. It appears that Sir Thomas Egerton, Bart., of Egerton and Oulton, Cheshire, was raised to the Peerage in 1784, as Baron Grey de Wilton, of Wilton Castle, Hereford; but in 1801 he was created, by letters patent, Viscount Grey de Wilton and Earl of Wilton. The barony of Grey de Wilton expired upon his death in 1814, but the earldom and viscounty devolved upon his grandson, the Hon. Thomas Grosvenor, second son of Robert, first Marquis of Westminster. He married Lady Mary Margaret Stanley, a daughter of the twelfth Earl of Derby, and her son, born in 1833, is the subject of our present notice. Lord Grey de Wilton has been an officer of the Life Guards, and sat in the House of Commons for Weymouth from 1859 to 1865, and for Bath in 1873 and 1874; he was called to the House of Lords, by the title of Baron Grey de Radcliffe, in 1875. He has married a daughter of the Earl of Craven.

The Earl of Haddington, a Scottish representative peer, seconded the Address in the Lords. He is George Baillie Hamilton Arden, son of the late Earl, whom he succeeded in 1870. This earldom was bestowed by James I. (James VI. of Scotland) on Sir Thomas Hamilton, a Scottish Judge and Secretary of State, who had previously been created Earl of Melrose. The present Earl is the eleventh in succession, and Baron of Binning and Byres. He was born in 1827, and he has married a daughter of Sir John Warrender, Bart. He has estates near Tarporley, in Cheshire, and has been High Sheriff of that county, to which Lord Grey de Wilton also belongs.

Viscount Galway, an Irish peer, sits in the House of Commons as M.P. for North Notts. He is George Edmund Milnes Monckton Arundel, son of the sixth Viscount Galway, whom he succeeded last year. The Moncktons, of Boroughbridge, near York, are an old Yorkshire family, but one of them obtained, in 1727, two Irish peerages, as Baron Killard, in the county of Clare, and Viscount Galway. The present Lord Galway was born in 1844; his mother was a sister of Mr. Monckton Milnes, now Lord Houghton. He was educated at Harrow, and at Christ Church, Oxford. His father sat in Parliament about thirty years, for East Retford.

Mr. John Torr, M.P. for Liverpool, was formerly a merchant

of that town, but retired from trade in 1869. He was born in 1813, in Lincolnshire, but has long resided and carried on business in Liverpool; he was one of the Liverpool Dock Board and chairman of Liverpool College. He is also one of the council of the Royal Agricultural Society. He has sat for Liverpool since 1873.

The portraits are from photographs by the following photographers:—Lord Grey de Wilton, by Mr. Ernest Edwards, of Baker-street; the Earl of Haddington, by Mr. T. Rodger, of St. Andrews; Lord Galway, by Messrs. Barraud and Jerrard, Gloucester-place, Portman-square; Mr. Torr, by Messrs. Maull and Co.

THE VOLUNTEERS.

A special meeting of the commanding officers of the metropolitan volunteer corps was held, yesterday week, at the offices of the National Rifle Association, Pall-Mall, at which it was unanimously resolved that it is desirable to hold a field-day on Easter Monday, and a sub-committee was appointed to ascertain and report upon the most suitable locality.

The prizes gained during the past year by members of the 1st Administrative Battalion Tower Hamlets were presented to them, last Saturday evening, in the Guildhall, by the Lady Mayoress. The meeting was presided over by the Lord Mayor, and amongst those present were Lord and Lady Abinger, Lieutenant-Colonel Sir Fowell and Lady Buxton, and other ladies and gentlemen of distinction. The principal winner was Private Jeffries, the final winner of the regimental challenge cup. Lieutenant-Colonel Sir F. Buxton, in a short statement, reviewed the progress of the corps during the year, and hoped they would retain the high reputation for discipline and drill that they had reached.

A meeting of schoolmasters was held, last Saturday, in the school-room of St. Stephen's Church, Rochester-row, Westminster, in furtherance of a movement inaugurated in October last for the formation of a volunteer corps of schoolmasters. Lieutenant West occupied the chair. The secretary (Mr. Adkin) read the committee's report, from which it appeared that in case the profession failed to raise a battalion the following officers had expressed their willingness to attach schoolmaster volunteers to their corps:—Lieutenant-Colonel C. E. Howard Vincent, 40th Middlesex; Major Waller (on behalf of Colonel the Hon. Charles Lindsay), St. George's; Lieutenant-Colonel J. Stewart Oxley, 19th Middlesex; Major Irvine, 1st Surrey; and Lieutenant-Colonel Leighton, 39th Middlesex (Artists). For several reasons the committee recommend the acceptance of the offer of the last-mentioned officer. The secretary said that Colonel Leighton had promised that as soon as the number of schoolmasters who joined the corps was sufficient they should have a separate company officered by gentlemen of their own profession. The chairman moved the adoption of the report, which was seconded by Mr. Baker, and, having been supported by several speakers, was adopted.

On Thursday week, at the annual soirée of the first (Chelsea) company of the South Middlesex, Sergeant Pullman, the winner of the Queen's Prize at Wimbledon last year, who is a member of the company, was presented with an illuminated memorial recording his success.

The annual dinner of the D company of the London Brigade was held, on Thursday week, at the Holborn Restaurant, Captain Earl Waldegrave presiding.

Captain Baxter entertained the members of No. 3 company of the St. George's to a dinner at the Criterion last week, a large company being present, amongst whom were Major Waller and most of the officers of the regiment.

Lieutenant-Colonel H. M. Hozier, late Royal Artillery, having been appointed to the command of the 10th Kent (Royal Arsenal) Artillery Volunteer Brigade, entertained the officers and men, to the number of more than 300, at a dinner in the Woolwich Skating Rink on Saturday last.

Mr. T. H. Sidebottom, M.P. for Stalybridge, distributed the prizes won during the year by the 10th Cheshire, in the public hall of the borough, Colonel Wilkinson presiding. Mr. Sidebottom spoke in eulogistic terms of our reserve system, and of the efficient service which our volunteers are at any moment prepared to afford.

AGRICULTURE.

At a meeting of the Warwickshire Chamber, yesterday week, resolutions were passed to the effect that, as slaughtered carcasses could be brought across the Atlantic for consumption in England, the reply of the Privy Council to the central chamber respecting the prevention of cattle disease was unsatisfactory; that foreign cattle should be slaughtered at the ports of embarkation, if possible, or, at any rate, at the ports of debarkation; and that uniform compulsory regulations for the prevention of disease should be enforced.

The Gloucestershire Chamber, last Saturday, unanimously passed a resolution condemning as unsatisfactory the answer given by the Duke of Richmond and Gordon to the agriculturalists' deputation respecting the prevention of the spread of contagious diseases in animals.

At a meeting of the Worcestershire Chamber, on Saturday, it was resolved that no efficient protection would be afforded to home flocks and herds until all foreign fat stock was slaughtered at the port of landing and all store stock underwent a quarantine of fourteen days; Irish stock, and the vessels used in its importation, being more vigilantly inspected.

The operation of the Agricultural Holdings Act of 1875 was the subject under consideration at the first monthly meeting for the present year of the Farmer's Club. The prevailing opinion was that the Act had been beneficial to farmers; and, even although it had not been extensively made use of, it yet laid down a principle of compensation for improvement which was of the greatest importance to the agricultural interest.

A council meeting of the Central and Associated Chambers of Agriculture was held, on Tuesday morning, at the Salisbury Hotel—Earl Fortescue in the chair. The noble chairman said that, presiding, as he did, for the first time as chairman, he wished to assure them that it would be his earnest desire to discharge the duties of the honourable office to which he had by their favour been called to the best of his ability. To that office he attached increasing importance. The advantage of chambers such as that was that it brought into contact and into business and friendly discussion landowners and those occupying land. He believed the interests of these two classes were to a very great extent identical, and they could be best promoted by frank, friendly, and courteous discussion amongst themselves. The principal business of the chamber was to consider the reply of the Lord President to the proposals for the prevention of cattle diseases.

The fourth annual meeting of delegates representing seventy branches of the North Essex District of the National Agricultural Labourers' Union, was held at Witham, Essex, on Tuesday. Mr. Joseph Arch presided. The secretary reported an increase of members and funds, and a disposition was manifested to offer the most determined opposition to the Dunmow Farmers' Defence Association, who are asking to reduce wages 1s. a week.

TURKEY AND CONSTANTINOPLE.

The protocols, or minutes of the proceedings, at the late Conference at Constantinople, which have now been published, do not materially differ from the brief accounts that were previously current of what took place there to the breaking off of diplomatic negotiations. A great surprise, however, has been occasioned in the present week by the sudden fall of Midhat Pasha, the Grand Vizier and Prime Minister of the Sultan, who so recently managed to hold his Government in an attitude of firm opposition to the European Powers, and who had contrived a plausible scheme of constitutional reforms for the whole Turkish Empire. He is not only dismissed from office, but signally disgraced and sent into exile without an hour's delay. This astonishing transaction was performed by the mere act of Sultan Abdul Hamid personally, as still absolute ruler of Turkey. It took place last Monday, when Midhat Pasha was sent for, and the Imperial order banishing this Minister from Turkish territory was read to him immediately on his arrival at the palace. The Porte has sent a despatch to its Ambassadors abroad declaring that Midhat Pasha has been exiled because his conduct has been of a nature to shake the confidence reposed in him. It is added, however, that this event will not change the policy of the Government, and that it is the Sultan's desire that the Constitution should be carried out.

After being informed of his dismissal from office, Midhat Pasha was at once sent on board the Imperial yacht Izzedin, which immediately started for the Mediterranean, in order to convey him out of Turkish territory. Syria, in the Grecian Archipelago, is believed to have been the place to which he was carried.

Various reports reach us of the circumstances which led to this event. In some quarters it is asserted that the dismissal of the Grand Vizier was due to the fact that his schemes of Constitutional reform were regarded by the Sultan as encroachments on the Imperial prerogative. In other quarters it is said that Midhat Pasha was engaged in a conspiracy against his Majesty. In the official announcement of the dismissal the measure is said to have been taken in virtue of Article 113 of the Constitution, giving power to the Sultan to expel from the country all persons recognised as endangering the safety of the State. It is said that on Sunday night proofs of Midhat Pasha's guilt were laid before the Sultan. The plot is described as one to depose Sultan Abdul Hamid, and to place the ex-Sultan Murad upon the throne. The Sultan is said to have given Midhat Pasha the choice between remaining in Turkey and being placed on his trial for high treason, or quitting Ottoman territory immediately. Midhat Pasha chose the latter alternative, and expressed a wish to proceed to Brindisi, whither he has already started. But the authenticity of the above details is contested; and in diplomatic circles it is doubted that Midhat Pasha really contemplated overthrowing the Sultan. The Grand Vizier was nominated to the post as recently as Dec. 19 last, when Mehmet Ruchdi Pasha resigned on the alleged ground of ill-health. Some political correspondents say that Midhat Pasha had long been opposing the Sultan, who wished to make concessions to the Conference. Edhem Pasha, the new Grand Vizier, was formerly Turkish Ambassador at Berlin. He sat in the Conference as one of the delegates of Turkey, Safvet Pasha being the other. His appointment, in the opinion of some friends of Turkey, will be conducive to conciliation.

The Imperial Hatt appointing Edhem Pasha to the post of Grand Vizier also expresses the firm determination of the Sultan to apply the Constitution, and proceeds to mention various bills to be submitted to the Chamber of Deputies, principally concerning the organisation of the internal administration on the principle of decentralisation and the equitable selection of the sub-governors of the provinces. The Hatt further announces, with reference to the reorganisation of the Turkish finances, that the Porte intends to obtain the assistance of competent European financial administrators.

At Berlin, where Edhem Pasha was Ambassador prior to the assembling of the Conference, it is considered that his appointment is merely provisional, and that ere long he will be succeeded by Mahmoud Pasha, who will, it is supposed, abrogate Midhat's Constitution, and reopen negotiations with the Powers. In Vienna public opinion is divided as to the result; apprehensions of war have been considerably revived.

The appointment of Edhem Pasha to be Grand Vizier has been followed by further changes in the Turkish Ministry. Kadri Bey has been made a Pasha and been appointed President of the Council; Djedvet Pasha, who was Minister of Justice, becomes Minister of the Interior, and his former post is filled by Hassim Pasha, hitherto Governor of Adrianople. Odian Effendi, who had come to London on a mission concerning the bondholders, has been recalled to Constantinople. Sadyk Pasha is recalled from the embassy at Paris to be Governor of the Vilayet of the Danube.

The Turkish Government has addressed a circular note to its representatives abroad, which has been communicated to the Governments represented at the Conference. The note is couched in energetic terms, and upholds most emphatically the independence of Turkey and the integrity of the whole Empire. It enumerates the institutions created by the Grand Vizier, and, in conclusion, contests the right of third parties to interfere between the Porte and its subjects respecting internal affairs.

Our Illustration, this week, of the neighbourhood of Constantinople is a view of the "Marble Tower," part of the ruins of the "Castle of the Seven Towers," on the west shore of the Bosphorus. That shore of the famous strait dividing Europe from Asia is faced by an ancient wall from the mouth of the Golden Horn, near the Mosque of Eyoub in Stamboul, to the western end of the Bosphorus, opening there into the Sea of Marmora. The wall, constructed by the Greek Emperors, was adorned with many fine slabs of marble bearing inscriptions and sculptures, some of which yet remain, and are very interesting to the archaeologist. The Heptapyrgion, or Castle of the Seven Towers, also called the Stronglyon by the Byzantine historians, overlooked the Sea of Marmora at the western end of the Bosphorus. Part of the remains of the old building was till lately used by the Turkish Government as a military storehouse; but the only tower which now continues to stand there is the one shown in our Illustration. The city walls have a circuit of twelve or thirteen miles, but are in a very dilapidated condition.

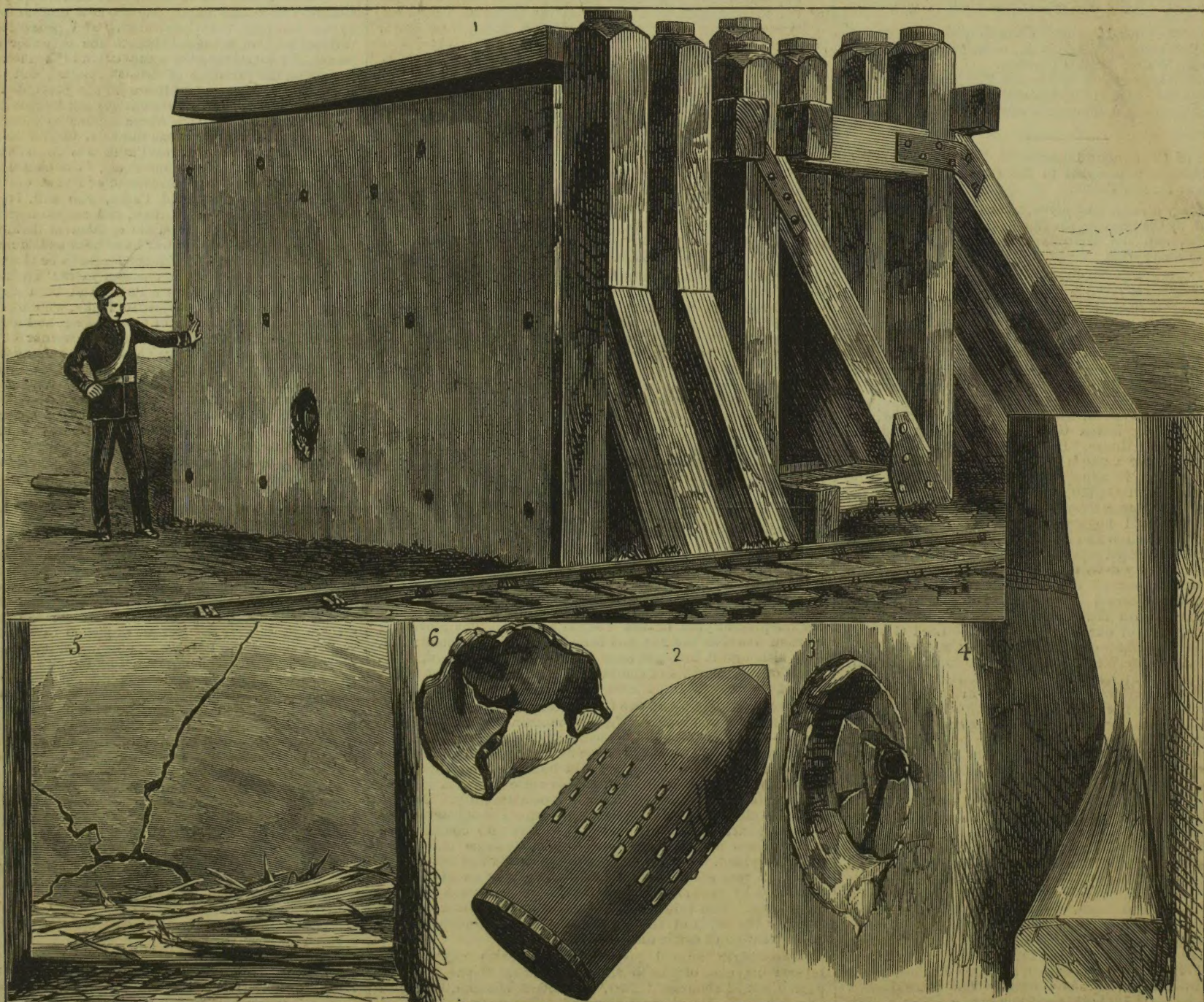
Mr. G. B. Heneage Marton, of Capernwray, has been appointed High Sheriff of the county of Lancaster.

The freedom of the City of Waterford was presented to Mr. Butt, on Tuesday, in recognition of his carrying the Municipal Improvements (Ireland) Bill.

The Edinburgh Orchestral Festival, under the direction of Sir Herbert Oakeley, the Reid Professor of Music at the University, begins this day (Saturday), and will finish with the Reid Concert next Tuesday. For the three performances the Professor has engaged the services of Mr. Charles Hallé as solo pianist and conductor, together with his fine orchestra, which will, with other players, make up a band of seventy performers. Herr Straus will be the leader.

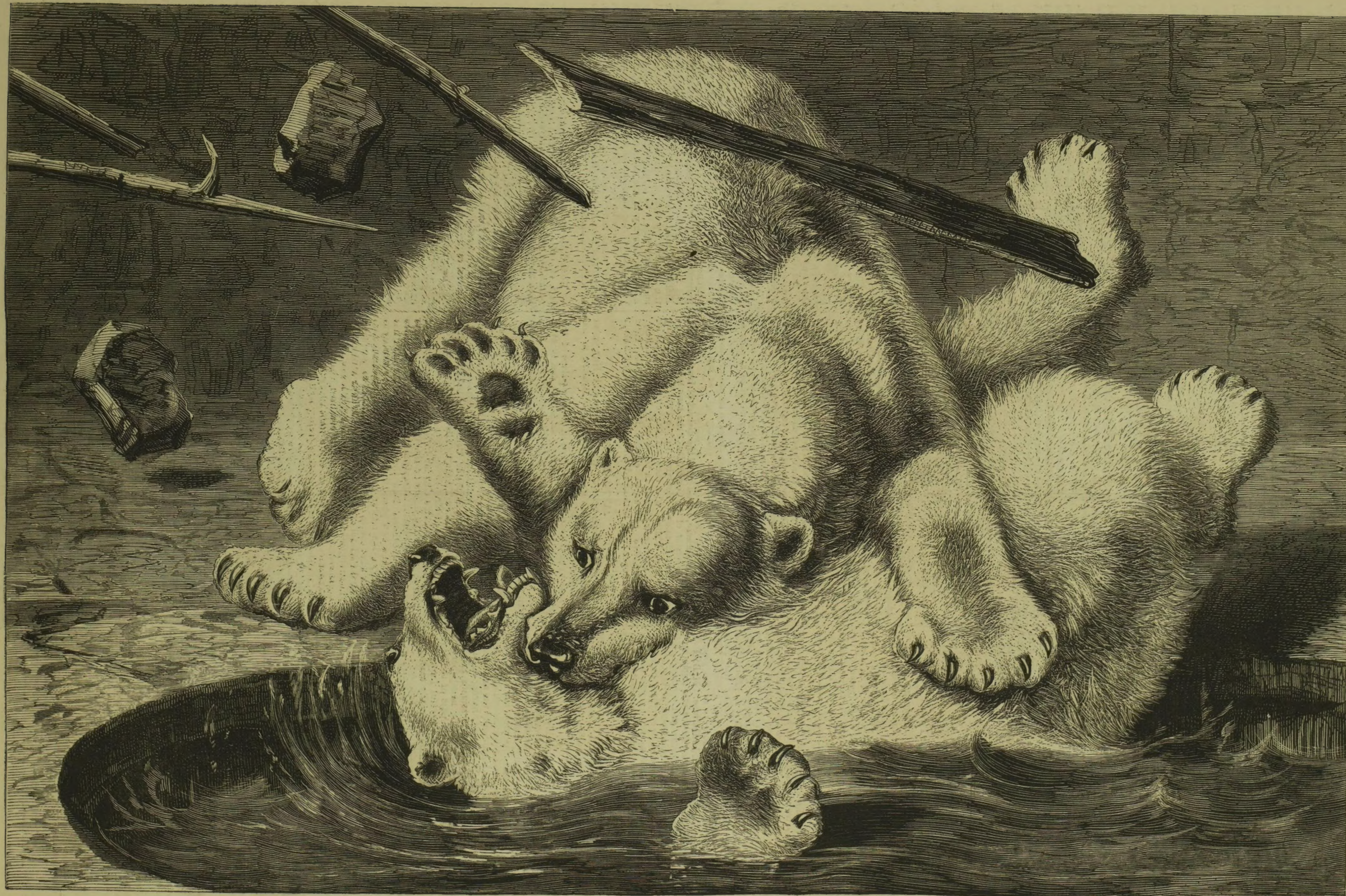


THE MARBLE TOWER, CASTLE OF THE SEVEN TOWERS, CONSTANTINOPLE.



1. The Target. 2. Palliser Shell, with Gas Check. 3. Shot-hole and Broken shell. 4. Bulge of the Back Plate seen from the Side of Target. 5. Crack in the Back Plate of the Target. 6. Broken Gas Check.

THE EIGHTY-ONE TON GUN AT SHOEBURYNESS: THE TARGET, AND EFFECTS OF SHOT.



FIGHT BETWEEN TWO POLAR BEARS.

FIGHT BETWEEN TWO POLAR BEARS.

The terrific wild beast combat which a German artist, Ludwig Beckmann, has represented in the picture we have engraved actually took place, one day last year, in the Zoological Gardens at Cologne. It is to be hoped that the attendant keepers were able to separate these infuriated enemies before either of them had suffered mortal injury. The visitors to our own Zoological Society's Gardens in Regent's Park have often remarked the unsocial temper of the white bears, which seem never disposed to amicable play with each other, or to entertain the friendly greetings of their human admirers. In this respect they behave differently from the brown and black bears, some of which, more especially the noble Russian, the biggest and handsomest of them all, readily stand at the barred front of the dens, and delight to catch the nuts thrown into their gaping jaws. The Arctic or Polar bears, however, being exclusively carnivorous, desire none of the gifts of ordinary visitors to the Gardens, but sullenly devour the fish or pieces of flesh doled out by official hands. This species of bear, which never becomes familiar with man in captivity, is only at home in the ice-fields of the frozen North. It is found alike on the shores of Greenland, and in the archipelago of desolate islands between Baffin's Bay and Behring's Strait, or those of Spitzbergen and Novaya Zemlya, pursuing the seal and the walrus, as well as the fishes in open parts of the sea. Sometimes, it is said, a white bear has been carried by a floating iceberg to the coasts of Iceland or Lapland, where the poor famished creature, when it has landed, will fiercely attack every living thing, reindeer, cattle, or even mankind, to satisfy its raging hunger. The bear will often prowl about the snow-huts of the Esquimaux, and has been known to attack men in boats, or attempt to climb through the portholes of ships. Lord Nelson, when he was a young Midshipman on board H.M.S. Racehorse, just a hundred years ago, somewhere on the west coast of Greenland, first proved his intrepid courage in single combat with a bear, which he strove to kill with the butt-end of his musket when he had no more powder and shot.

FOREIGN AND COLONIAL NEWS.

FRANCE.

(From our Correspondent in Paris.)

Thursday, Feb. 8.

Although the news of Midhat Pasha's disgrace caused a profound sensation on the Bourse, the Parisians have not been particularly affected by it. To them M. Jules Simon's recent speech on the liberty of the press, the suspension of M. Rochefort's journal *Les Droits de l'Homme*, and the judgment of the Cour de Cassation respecting the legality of the famous mixed Commissions instituted after the Coup d'Etat of 1851 are far more interesting incidents than the downfall of another Turkish Grand Vizier.

The suspension by the Tribunal of Correctional Police of the *Droits de l'Homme* for six months, for having "outraged" the Government, as it is termed, produced a painful impression in Paris, although, during its brief career of eleven months, M. Rochefort's journal has frequently had recourse to even coarser and more intemperate language than even Felix Pyat's *Combat* or Jules Vallès' *Cri du Peuple*, the leading organs of the advanced party during the Paris Commune ever indulged in. The severe sentence has been generally disapproved of, the more so as the paper's career has been one long series of condemnations. M. Bolâtre, the responsible manager of this fiery democratic organ, and who, in private life is simply a shoemaker and concierge, has appeared no less than fifteen times in a court of law during the past twelvemonth. He has some five or six years' imprisonment to undergo, and some £2000 to pay by way of fines, damages, and law costs, while several of his contributors have severe penalties to discharge. The extraordinary violence of language in which the journal has indulged justifies these condemnations from a legal point of view; still it is not measuring out equal justice to deal so severely with a Democratic organ and allow the Bonapartist and Monarchical journals to insult the Republic, the Government, and the Legislature, and invariably escape scot free.

M. Rochefort's journal will probably reappear under another name, the Chamber having repealed the obnoxious decree of 1852, which placed those papers which sought to evade judgments of suspension or suppression at the mercy of the authorities. At the same time, the press law of 1848 has been called into requisition, pending the adoption of a new series of measures—M. Jules Simon, formerly the enthusiastic partisan of complete liberty for the press, having formally declared that the Government would not remain in office unless provided with the means of punishing newspapers for their attacks. This change of front on the part of the Vice-President of the Council has produced a painful impression among the public at large, and more especially among M. Jules Simon's private friends.

The appeal of the *Avenir de la Haute Saône*, recently fined by the Cour de Besançon for having criticised the acts of the notorious mixed Commissions which Louis Napoleon instituted shortly after the Coup d'Etat, to try alleged political offenders in the provinces, has been rejected by the Cour de Cassation, which bases its decision on the doctrine that the plébiscite which consecrated the Second Empire also formally legalised the new Emperor's past acts as President of the Republic. A decision in this sense was, in a measure, expected, the Cour de Cassation being notoriously composed of Bonapartist magistrates. Still, the judgment has caused some little sensation, especially as, only the other day, M. Grévy formally called a Bonapartist orator to order for attempting to justify these same commissions, whose acts the President of the Chamber stigmatised as crimes.

Some interesting Parliamentary debates are being looked for, the Radical party having resolved to interpellate the Government concerning its home policy, and M. Raspail having brought forward a bill authorising the Roman Catholic clergy to marry. This latter measure cannot fail to provoke an animated discussion, although, in all probability it will eventually be rejected by the Chamber. I may mention that rumours are again rife respecting the resignation of the Duc Decazes and Admiral Fourichon.

Marshal MacMahon gave a second grand ball at the Elysée on Tuesday night, when, as usual, the military element predominated. M. Gambetta was present, and exchanged a few courteous remarks with the President of the Republic.

The body of a little girl, five or six years of age, and respectably dressed, has been found near Bagneux, in the environs of Paris, at the bottom of a well into which she is conjectured to have been thrown. The corpse is being exhibited at the Morgue, and attracts great crowds.

The theatrical events of the week have been the production of "L'Hetman," a drama in verse by M. Paul Deroulède, at the Odéon, and of "La Marjolaine," a new operetta by the author of "La Fille de Madame Angot," at the Renaissance.

"L'Hetman," the author's first dramatic effort, is full of promise, although the plot is somewhat disjointed, and the verses are of unequal power. The subject chosen is "patriotism," and the heroes of the piece are the Cossacks of the Dnieper, who have revolted against Ladislas IV., King of Poland. In the last act there are some striking dramatic scenes, and the finale is very effective. Of "La Marjolaine" it need only be said that, although amusing, it is far from equalling M. Charles Lecocq's previous productions.

SPAIN.

The elections for the Councils-General will be held on March 3, and the Councils will meet on the 21st. The election of senators will take place in the beginning of April. The Cortes will resume their labours at the end of that month.

A Royal decree has been published dismissing Senor Eldugyen from his post of Prefect of Madrid on account of a disagreement with his superiors. The Marquis of Bedmar is spoken of as his successor.

The state of siege hitherto existing in Old Castile has been abolished.

ITALY.

The Chamber of Deputies has passed a bill abolishing imprisonment for debt.

The Pope's health is stated to be re-established. His Holiness received, on Wednesday, the students of the English College, who presented his Holiness with an address and an offering of Peter's pence.

Telegrams from Sicily state that Signor Corrado Lanza, a rich proprietor of Noto, in the province of Syracuse, has been captured by brigands and assassinated. A large body of soldiers has been sent in pursuit.

HOLLAND.

In the Chambers the Government has introduced a bill granting to the Dutch Indies the right of introducing a gold standard, together with the silver standard already existing, the gold to consist of ten-florin pieces.

BELGIUM.

About 1000 persons, after attending a Liberal meeting at Brussels, last Saturday night, paraded some of the streets, shouting, "Down with the Ministry!"

On Monday night demonstrations against the Catholic Club and the Jesuit Convent at Antwerp were made by some persons who had been attending a Liberal meeting. A conflict occurred with the police, and two arrests were made.

GERMANY.

The German Crown Prince and Princess have founded a scholarship of 1000 marks annually, to be at the disposal of the headmaster of the Cassel Gymnasium, in recognition of the services rendered by that establishment in the education of their eldest son, Prince William. The scholarship is to be available for four pupils of the school passing on to the university, and is to be entitled "The Prince William Scholarship."

By an Imperial Decree published on Tuesday, the German Parliament has been summoned to meet on the 22nd inst.

In Monday's sitting of the Upper House of the Prussian Diet, Count Schulenburg put a question regarding the eventual removal of the sequestration laid upon the property of ex-King George of Hanover. Herr Tiedemann, Government Commissioner, in reply, said in case King George should hold out his hand, the Government would accept his advances as soon as his Majesty gave the necessary guarantees for keeping his promises. It would not, however, abandon its position so long as the Guelph party continued stirring up war and hatred against Prussia.

Herr Ledderhose, President of the district of Lower Alsace, opened the session of the Committee of the Province of Alsace-Lorraine on Monday. Replying to the President's opening speech, Herr Flurer, who occupied the chair by right of seniority, expressed himself in terms of loyalty to Germany. The committee afterwards elected its presidents, Herr Schlumberger being nominated first, and Baron Zorn Bulach second president.

AUSTRO-HUNGARY.

The negotiations between the Austrian and Hungarian Ministers on the Bank question have not resulted in the establishment of any agreement.

Last week the first ball was given in the new palace of the British Embassy at Vienna. Several archdukes and most of the members of the aristocracy and diplomatic corps were there to see for the first time all the state apartments thrown open for such a festival.

RUSSIA.

The Grand Duke Constantine has been to Berlin. He paid a visit to Prince Bismarck before starting for St. Petersburg, and on the same day the Imperial Chancellor had several interviews with the Russian Ambassador to the German Court.

The Grand Duke Nicholas, Commander-in-Chief of the Army, went to Odessa on Tuesday. His health is restored, but he requires change of air.

Prince Gortschakoff's circular to the diplomatic agents of Russia expresses the belief of the Government that it has proved to Europe that it is deeply interested in the maintenance of peace in the East. Now that the Eastern Question has entered upon a new phase, the Government, before coming to a decision on the matter, has instructed its representatives to ascertain what course the treaty Powers intend to pursue in view of the refusal of the Porte to accede to their wishes.

The strength of the army along the Pruth is now 220,000. Its organisation, it is now affirmed, is excellent, the men are in splendid condition, and the entire force ready for instant action; the statements circulated respecting its demoralisation and the prevalence of sickness were much exaggerated. All the assertions of foreign newspapers in regard to the calling out of the Russian Landsturm are declared in official circles at St. Petersburg to be completely erroneous.

A new Russian loan was announced in the Berlin newspapers on Tuesday. Subscriptions are invited for the twelfth series of Five per Cent Mortgage Credit Bonds, amounting to 10,000,000 silver roubles.

Judgment has been delivered by the Senate in the case of the persons who participated in the demonstration which occurred on Dec. 18 last before the Kasan Cathedral. Three of the accused have been discharged; the remainder being condemned, some to penal servitude and others to transportation.

On the 25th ult., the University of Moscow celebrated the 122nd anniversary of its foundation, in honour of which a bust of Lomonosof was inaugurated, and a speech about his merits delivered by the Rector, Professor Soloviev, the author of the most voluminous of modern histories. The number of students in the University is now 1509, of whom 695 belong to the medical faculty. Its library contains 173,024 volumes.

The Prussian correspondent of the *Times* reports that the brother of the Ameer of Kashgar has arrived at St. Petersburg on a special mission.

DENMARK.

In order to give sufficient time to the members of the Landsting, or Upper House, the King has prolonged the Session of the Diet until March 31.

ROUMANIA.

There has been a change of Ministry at Bucharest; but it is stated that the change has nothing to do with the foreign policy of the Government.

AMERICA.

The counting of the electoral votes began on the 1st inst. at Washington. There was a great crowd, but perfect order prevailed. Vice-President Ferry presided, opening the certificates. Speaker Randall sat alongside. The certificates when opened were handed to four tellers, Senators Allison and Ingalls, Republican representatives; Cook and Stone, Democrats. The certificates were read in full, the States being called alphabetically. The count was made without objection thus:—Alabama and Arkansas for Tilden; California and Colorado for Hayes; Connecticut and Delaware for Tilden; Florida was then called; and, on double returns being read, the Vice-President announced that under the Electoral Law Florida goes to the tribunal for decision. The count here ceased, and will not be renewed till the tribunal has decided the case of Florida. The majority of the Committee of the House of Representatives appointed to investigate the recent elections in Florida has made a report, the conclusions of which are exactly contrary to the report of the Committee of the Senate on the same subject. The latter declared that the act of the Florida Returning Board was legal, constitutional, and irreversible, and that the counting of the votes was correctly and honestly carried out.

A suit has been begun against Mr. Tilden, in the United States District Court, for 150,000 dols. for non-payment of income tax.

President Grant has sent a Message to Congress on the subject of the resumption of specie payments, in which he says that, though it may not be desirable to fix an earlier date than that provided for the actual redemption of legal tenders, it is certainly desirable to hasten the day when paper-money and gold shall be of equal value.

The Appropriation Bill, fixing the salary of the President at 25,000 dols., was passed by the House of Representatives.

A bill has been proposed to Congress for the equipment of several Arctic expeditions.

The *New York Herald* publishes intelligence that an engagement has been fought between the United States troops and a body of Indians, in which the latter were defeated with heavy loss. Four soldiers were killed and six wounded.

BRAZIL.

On the 1st inst. the Parliament was opened by Princess Isabella, acting as Regent during the absence of the Emperor. In the course of the speech the conclusion of a postal convention with Great Britain was announced.

THE CAPE COLONIES.

Advices from Cape Town to Jan. 16 have been received, from which it appears that the draft of Lord Carnarvon's Permissive Bill on the subject of South African Confederation, together with his despatch in regard thereto, had been published, and were likely to meet with opposition on account of the views expressed in them.

A body of Zulus are reported to have entered Transvaal territory, and to have attacked the natives, of whom they killed eighty-four.

INDIA.

The *Times* correspondent at Calcutta, in his weekly telegram, states that the Government *Gazette* of Saturday furnishes further particulars regarding the famine. The condition of Bombay has not improved, and the numbers on the relief works have increased to 337,000. In Madras the number of persons on the works is 1,015,000, besides persons receiving gratuitous support. The Supreme Government has authorised the Madras Government to begin the Chingleput Extension Railway, if, after consulting Sir Richard Temple, they consider the measure necessary. Sir Richard Temple has submitted suggestions which he thinks will reduce the expenditure by £100,000 monthly in the districts of Bellary, Kurnool, and Cuddapah. These suggestions are exclusion from the relief works of all persons, not in actual distress, rigorous exaction of task work, and reduction of wages to bare subsistence. Bengal and Burmah are exporting large quantities of grain to the distressed districts.

AUSTRALIA.

No definite understanding has been arrived at on the subject of cable communication with England by the Inter-colonial Conference, the sittings of which at Sydney have just been brought to a close.

The English cricketers played against the Auckland team on the 2nd inst., winning easily.

A telegram from Cairo announces the arrival there of Mr. Gerald Fitzgerald, who has been appointed Deputy Controller-General of the Egyptian Revenue.

The yacht *Sunbeam*, belonging to Mr. Thomas Brassey, M.P., arrived at Yokohama on Jan. 29, and sailed thence for England, by way of Hong-Kong, Singapore, Ceylon, and the Suez Canal, on Saturday.

Captain Adams of the Dundee whaler *Arctic*, has received a letter informing him that the United States Government have placed at his disposal 300 dols. to purchase a pocket chronometer, in recognition of his kindness to the crew of the *Polaris* whom he brought home in 1873.

From Brisbane we have the announcement of the loss of the mail-steamer *Singapore*, on an island of the Cumberland group. The passengers and crew were saved.—The steamer *George Washington*, bound from Halifax, Nova Scotia, to Newfoundland, has been wrecked off Cape Race. All on board, numbering twenty-four persons, perished.

The King of the Hellenes has conferred the Knighthood of the Royal Order of the Saviour on several foreigners eminent in the world of letters and science, the English gentleman selected on this occasion being Mr. Edward Stanford, of Charing-cross, "for the services rendered by him to geographical science."

It is announced that the payment of interest due to the holders of the Turkish Guaranteed Loans of 1854 and 1871, the money for which lies at the Bank of England, and which, according to arrangement between the Porte and Messrs. Stewart and MacEwen, was to be made at once, is deferred till sanctioned by a vote of the Ottoman Parliament.

A communication has been received from the Secretary of State by the Wisbeach Town Council sanctioning the promotion by the Corporation of a bill in Parliament for the construction of a floating dock, at a cost of £200,000.

The Duke of Norfolk has approved of a scheme by which the Shrewsbury Hospital in Sheffield, founded by his ancestors, will be of increased utility to the town. Under the new regulations, forty in-pensioners will receive allowances of 10s. 6d. and 14s. per week each, twenty out-pensioners 5s. to 7s., and forty female out-pensioners 7s. per week.

THE MAGAZINES.

The scene of the *Cornhill's* leading fiction, Mr. Blackmore's "Erema," has shifted from America to England, and the chief interest of the present instalment is centred in the little uncomfortableness incident to the captivating American heroine's settlement in the old country. An older novelist—Fielding—is the subject of a very sound and thorough piece of criticism by Mr. Leslie Stephen; and another department of the literary history of fiction is ably illustrated in Mr. Ralston's essay on the popular legends of Bulgaria. Along with this may be taken a pleasing survey of the folk-lore of the county of Donegal, with some excellent stories of fairy changelings; and Mr. R. C. Caldwell's vigorous metrical imitation of a Tamil legend of a great drought, with its fine ringing refrain. "Great Storms" is a paper unfortunately but too seasonable under present circumstances; the greatest ever recorded is, it seems, the West Indian hurricane of 1780.

Macmillan aims rather at instruction than entertainment this month. The first contribution is one of especial value, from the pen of Mr. J. S. Lefevre, giving an analysis of the relative force of the English and of the principal foreign navies. The result is calculated to flatter national pride and confidence, it appearing that, owing chiefly to the exceptional circumstances which have of late years retarded the development of the French and American fleets, the English fighting power at sea is at present almost equal to the whole of the rest of the world. Another important paper is the palliation which Mr. Goldwin Smith, as a veteran University reformer, offers for the defects of the Act of 1854. The most interesting of the other contributions are Mr. Crosskey's account of the organisation of the Birmingham Liberal Association and Mr. A. W. Ward's endeavour to trace the plots of dramas by Lessing and Goethe to the love-history of Dean Swift.

Blackwood has nothing of interest beyond the continuation of "The Woman Hater" and the commencement of what promises to be a singularly bright and piquant story, "Pauline." Nothing, so far, can be fresher than the descriptions of Hebridean scenery, or more lively than the conversational passages at arms. The rest of the contents disclaim any higher pretensions than the furnishing of padding.

Fraser's papers are highly miscellaneous; and the only one of any considerable public interest—Dr. Carpenter's lecture on mesmeric and allied phenomena—has been pretty well anticipated by the reports in the press. Most, however, are very readable, especially a highly-interesting notice of the Maggio, or popular drama of the Tuscan peasantry. "Carnot's Plan for Invading England," now made known from a recently-edited document, is calculated to cause as much amusement in our time as uneasiness in its author's. "A portion of the troops," observes "the organiser of victory," "can be made up of convicts and galley-slaves—such of them as may be found to possess the physical and moral qualities requisite in the men of this expedition." "English Local Etymology" promulgates some sound rules on the subject, in the guise of a critique of the Rev. Isaac Taylor's work. The reviewer of Mr. Kingsley's biography appears less anxious to laud his hero than himself.

The *Fortnightly Review* contains a number of very thorough and searching papers; though none, perhaps, are calculated to strongly arrest public attention except Mr. Lowe's merciless exposure of the consequences of allowing University teachers, by examining their own pupils for degrees, virtually to award certificates to themselves. There can be no doubt that the enormous disproportion between pass and class-degrees seriously lowers the value of both; it is surprising that the holders of the latter have not long since insisted on reform. Dr. Appleton's essay on "America and International Copyright" will convince many readers that there is more to be said for the American view than they imagined. The recent biography of Titian and Mr. Wallace's work on Russia are the subjects of remarkably full and able notices. A new feature in the *Review* is a list of the most remarkable books of the month, with a short description appended to each.

The *Contemporary Review* is understood to be traversing a crisis in its history. It is meanwhile, at any rate, exemplifying the maxim *Carpe diem* by a better number than it has put forth for a long time. The most remarkable paper is perhaps the criticism on "Daniel Deronda" by Professor Dowden, who, if possibly a little too resolutely bent on finding matter of admiration everywhere, reveals many traits which have escaped the scrutiny of critics less gifted with the faculty of analysis. The keynote of the essay is struck in the observation, "In 'Daniel Deronda,' for the first time, the poetical side of George Eliot's genius obtains adequate expression." Another important article is an examination of the bearing of the evidence derived from vegetable palæontology on the Darwinian theory, by Mr. R. Carruthers, who pronounces it unfavourable to the hypothesis of "the struggle for existence." He admits, however, that "the facts of palæontological botany testify to development." "Transcendentalism" is the subject of one of Mr. Henry Holbeach's quaint incisive papers; and Miss Cobbe, in replying to Mr. Lowe's defence of vivisection, assumes the moral ground on which her side of the question is impregnable. Dr. Bucknill, having examined the working of the American system, strongly dissuades us from instituting any legal restrictions upon the liberty of habitual drunkards. It is, of course, impossible for Mr. Freeman to write upon the Eastern Question without saying something effective; but he has evidently long got beyond the state of mind which allows of a temperate and rational discussion of the subject.

Mr. Justin McCarthy's "Miss Misanthrope" remains the chief attraction of the *Gentleman's Magazine*. Miss Misanthrope's ambition to inhabit the metropolis and possess a latch-key is gratified, but she is beginning to find that the character of a hermitess is not easily enacted in the middle of London. "Masks" is another of Mrs. Linton's bitter and passionate protests against social conventionalisms. Mr. Hepworth Dixon seeks to determine the site of Cana, and Mr. James Hutton gossips pleasantly about "Calcutta in the Olden Time."

The *Atlantic Monthly* has a highly important communication on the present condition of South Carolina, by a Southern gentleman. Between the corruption of one political party, the lawlessness of another, the incapacity of the blacks, and the animosity of the whites, the prospects of any tolerable government seem distant indeed. The number also contains a beautiful poem on the excavations at Olympia, by E. C. Stedman; and "A Dutch Picture," one of Mr. Longfellow's most successful pieces of word-painting, and instinct with hearty human character as well.

"Proud Maisie," the pièce de résistance of *London Society*, continues as bright and sparkling as ever, with hints and glimpses of deeper feeling. The rest of the magazine is also very readable.

In *Belgravia* we have to note Mr. Proctor's astronomy, Mr. Mew's excellent paper on some of the less-known Spanish novels, the broad humour of "An Office Secret," and a pretty room entitled "Alice," with a pretty illustration by Mr. Rudolf Blind.

Tinsley and the *Argosy* are readable and amusing. There is nothing very interesting in *The Month*.

We have also received Good Words, Good Things, the Monthly Packet, the Charing-cross Magazine, the New Monthly, the Argonaut, Potter's American Magazine, Science Gossip, the Churchman's Shilling Magazine, Things in General, Weekly Welcome, Golden Hours, Sunday at Home, All the Year Round, the Victoria Magazine, the St. James's Magazine, and Cassell's Magazine.

METROPOLITAN NEWS.

The Cutlers' Company have presented ten guineas to the North-Eastern Hospital for Children, Hackney-road.

Mr. John Parry's benefit at the Gaiety Theatre, on Wednesday, realised £1300.

The whole question of the water supply of London has been referred to a committee of the Metropolitan Board of Works, with instructions to report to that body by October.

Sir George Nares will (says the *City Press*) be entertained at a banquet, on Tuesday next, by the Grocers' Company, upon being presented with the freedom of that guild.

A conference of delegates of co-operative societies was held, last Saturday, in the Lecture Hall of the National Temperance League; Mr. Thomas Hughes presided.

Cardinal Manning will preside at Dr. Corfield's lecture on the Air we Breathe, which will be given, in the large room of the Society of Arts, this (Saturday) evening, at half-past eight.

The managers of the Metropolitan and City Police Orphanage have received £50 from the Company of Goldsmiths. There are at the present time 200 children in the orphanage.

The new Commission of Sewers for the City of London was opened at Guildhall, on Tuesday, by the Lord Mayor, and Mr. Deputy Hora was elected chairman for the ensuing year.

The fifty-sixth annual court of the governors of the Seamen's Hospital Society, Greenwich, was held, at the City Terminus Hotel, on Wednesday—the Duke of Northumberland in the chair.

The receptions of the Lady Mayoress (Miss White) at the Mansion House will be held, during the season, on the first and third Tuesdays in each month, from three to five in the afternoon, beginning on Tuesday, the 13th inst.

The Lord Mayor presided, yesterday week, at the annual distribution of prizes to the students of the City of London College in Leadenhall-street. Lord Hatherley presented the prizes and gave an address.

Messrs. Sampson Low, Marston, and Co. have issued the first monthly part of "Street Life in London," containing photographic illustrations of "London Nomads," "London Cabmen," and "Covent-garden Flower-Women."

The annual ball of the Royal London Yacht Club will take place on Monday next at Willis's Rooms—The New Thames Yacht Club has arranged its programme for the forthcoming season as follows:—May 19, opening cruise; May 25, cutter races; June 7, schooners and yawls; June 16, race from the Thames to Harwich.

The annual Christmas soirée of the West-End Branch of the Royal Association in Aid of the Deaf and Dumb, took place at St. Saviour's Lecture Hall, 272, Oxford-street, on Wednesday evening, under the presidency of Sir Antonio Brady. A curiosity in the entertainment was the performance of a play in signs, the Rev. S. Smith being the interpreter.

The mixed committee appointed by the Wesleyan Conference to consider the best mode of carrying into operation the principle adopted last year of admitting laymen into the governing body of the denomination met, on Tuesday, at the Mission Hall, Bishopsgate, and agreed to a number of recommendations on the subject. It was decided that the Mixed Conference should be composed of 220 ministers and 200 laymen.

At a meeting held at the Mansion House, on Wednesday, to consider the present position of the Crystal Palace, a resolution was passed declaring that, in view of the great public advantages of that institution, it was desirable that it should be maintained for the public benefit. Some noblemen and gentlemen were appointed a committee to consider the matter and to communicate with the directors.

At the monthly board meeting of the Christian Knowledge Society, on Tuesday, there was a large attendance of members, and the gentlemen proposed by the authorities for the tract committee were carried by overwhelming majorities. A book called "Mary," published in 1872, was condemned by the episcopal referees; and the demand for it in the depository, on Tuesday, before it was withdrawn, was great.

Highgate-road Chapel, erected in the Grove, Highgate-road, at a cost of upwards of £6000, was opened, last week, under favourable auspices. Mr. J. Coxeter, of the Grove, Highgate-road, initiated the movement for building the chapel by presenting a freehold site, at a cost of £1200, to the London Baptist Association, in addition to subscribing liberally to the building fund. The London Baptist Association also contributed £1500.

Dr. J. Lawrence Hamilton writes to us from 34, Gloucester-terrace, Hyde Park:—"A misapprehension has arisen as to the *bona fides* of my offer of 100 gs. towards a fund for introducing art into hospitals because of the condition that 1000 subscribers should also each contribute a similar sum. I withdraw such condition. I will gladly give 100 gs. to a responsible committee, as soon as one is formed, to promote the art fund of the hospitals of London."

A deputation went to the Home Office, yesterday week to urge the necessity of the "rookeries" in St. Giles's and St. Martin's being removed gradually, so that the working classes should not be deprived at once of their homes, and, as a consequence, of their occupations. The deputation were informed that the Home Secretary was desirous that the changes under the Artisans' Dwellings Act should be made with as little inconvenience as possible.

The weekly return of metropolitan pauperism shows that the total number of paupers last week (the fifth week in January, 1877) was 86,132, of whom 39,466 were in workhouses, and 46,666 received outdoor relief. Compared with the corresponding periods in the years 1876, 1875, and 1874, these figures show a decrease of 2791, 13,392, and 21,537 respectively. The number of vagrants relieved on the last day of the week was 680, of whom 497 were men, 157 women, and 26 children.

There was a discussion, at the weekly meeting of the School Board for London, on the condition of pupil-teachers, introduced by a statement from the Rev. J. Rodgers, chairman of the school management committee, respecting the educational requirements of the whole country. A resolution was passed instructing a deputation about to be received by the Vice-President of the Committee of Council to urge upon him the desirableness of making certain specified alterations in the pupil-teachers' indentures.

Dr. Lyon Playfair, M.P., presided at the annual meeting of the Womens' Education Union, which was held, yesterday week, at Willis's Rooms. Princess Louise having been re-elected president, on the motion of Mr. S. Morley, M.P., seconded by the Rev. M. Pattison, a resolution was moved by Mrs. W. Grey approving the scheme for supplying and testing the professional training for higher-grade teachers proposed by the Teachers' Training and Registration Society. This was seconded by the Rev. Dr. Abbott, and carried.

At the meetings of the committees of the Shipwrecked Mariners' Society, held at Hibernia Chambers, London Bridge—Captain the Hon. F. Maude, R.N., in the chair—it appeared from the minutes which were read by the secretary (Captain Symons, R.N.) that the late disastrous gales had drawn very heavily upon the society's funds—1120 widows, 1668 orphans, and 8 parents having been relieved since Jan. 1, including the half-yearly grants to widows; amounting in all to £4663. The society lent a helping hand to 10,386 persons during the past year. Contributions were announced from the Misses Hewitt (fourth donation), £100; Lord Overstone, £50; Mrs. B. Wood, £20; W. W. W., per Coutts, £50; Grocers' Company, £100; trustees of the late W. Thorngate (annual), £70; East and West India Dock Company, £21; Mrs. E. A. Mundy, £50; P. Cazenove, £20; Goldsmiths' Company, £50; and Merchant Taylors', £26 5s. Also legacies from Miss Jane Mudie, £100; and Captain Burch, £50.

At a recent meeting of the Council of Foreign Bondholders it was unanimously resolved that this council highly appreciates the services and exertions of Mr. Francis Bennoch, F.S.A., during the period he has discharged the duties of their chairman in the years 1874-5-6; and wishes to mark their sense of the value of those services and exertions to the corporation of foreign bondholders by appropriating £500 as a testimonial to Mr. Bennoch, of which they would request his acceptance. Mr. Bennoch decided that one half the amount should be appropriated to charitable or educational purposes, and the other moiety expended in commemorative plate. The latter has been on view for several days at Elkington's, Regent-street, and the tea-tray bears this inscription:—"Presented (with other plate) to Francis Bennoch, Esquire, F.S.A., by the Council of Foreign Bondholders, in recognition of the valuable services rendered by him to the corporation while acting as chairman during the years 1874-5-6. December, 1876."

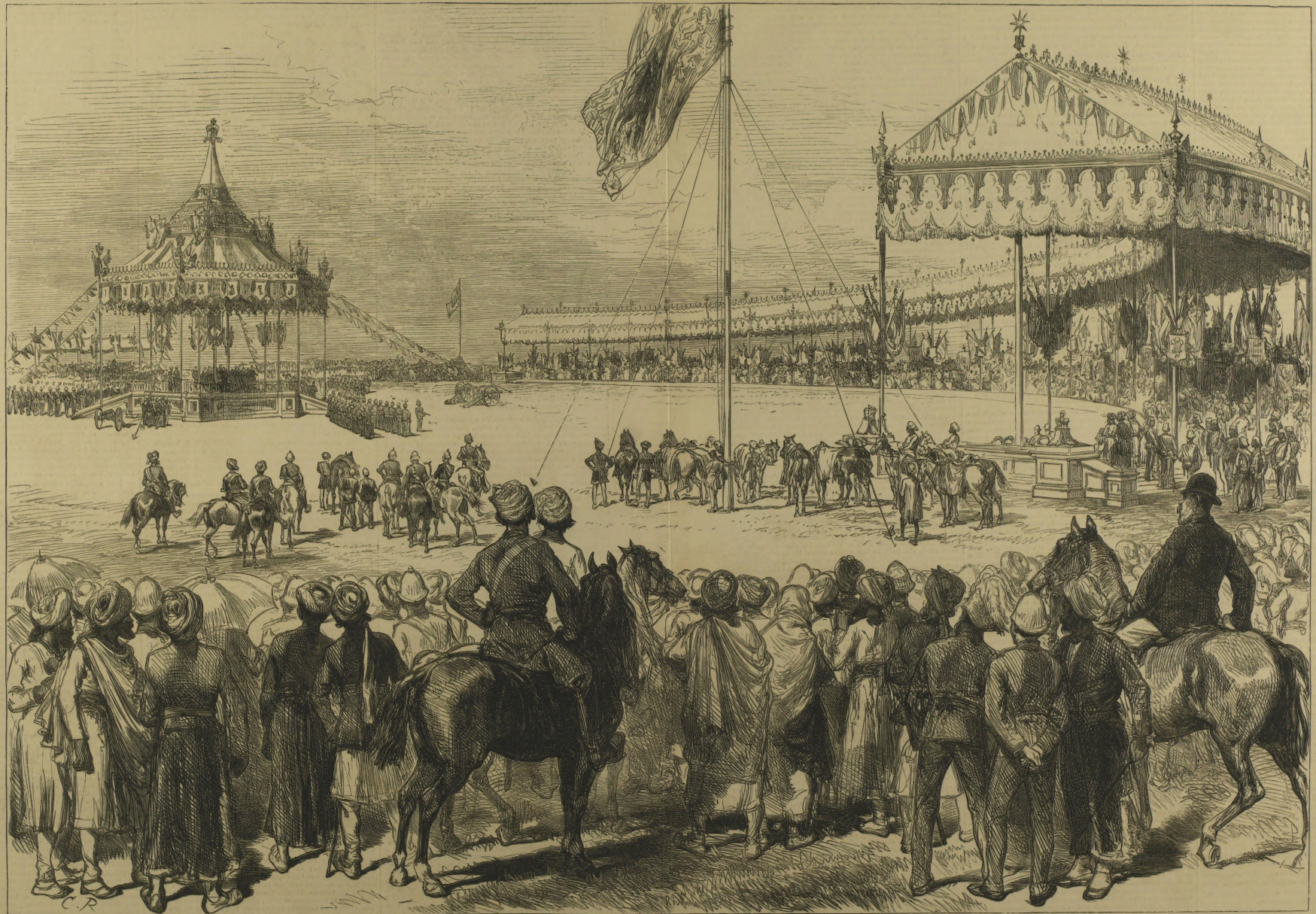
The annual meeting of the governors of the Marine Society, presided over by Lord Romney, was held on Tuesday. The report described the means adopted to replace the old Warspite, which was destroyed by fire. The Ohio was lent for temporary service by the Admiralty, and ultimately the Conqueror, line-of-battle ship, was chosen by the society, the boys occupying their new quarters on Dec. 6, while permission was given that the new vessel might bear the old name of Warspite. The Mansion House Fund and other contributions produced £8300 net; but, as the total expenses caused by the fire and the fitting up of the two ships reached £9600, it was necessary to sell out £2100 of the funded stock, thus diminishing the annual income. The society is, however, in a better condition than before, although at present the annual subscriptions are very small, and the income is little more than sufficient to keep up the old scale of 200 boys, whereas it is earnestly desired to maintain at least an additional hundred. The committee appeal for help to enable them thus to increase the number. Of 137 boys in the merchant service who have returned from their voyages during the past year, 132 have "very good" on their certificates, two only "indifferent." From the Royal Navy the returns are, as usual, most favourable.

Last week 2565 births and 1528 deaths were registered in London. Allowing for increase of population, the births were 28 and the deaths 147 below the average numbers in the corresponding week of the last ten years. The deaths included 103 from smallpox, 22 from measles, 23 from scarlet fever, 4 from diphtheria, 41 from whooping-cough, 20 from different forms of fever, and 18 from diarrhoea. The 231 deaths were 8 below the corrected average number from the same diseases in the corresponding week of the last ten years. The fatal cases of scarlet fever, diphtheria, whooping-cough, and fever were considerably below the corrected average weekly numbers, whereas those of smallpox and diarrhoea showed an excess. The deaths from smallpox, which had been 79 and 86 in the two previous weeks, further rose to 103 last week, the highest weekly number since the commencement of the present epidemic, except that returned in the first week of January. The fatal cases showed a marked increase in North London, and were also more numerous in the West and East districts. Different forms of violence caused 45 deaths: 40 were the result of negligence or accident, including 18 from fractures and contusions, 7 from burns and scalds, 3 from drowning, 2 from poison, and 9 of infants under one year of age from suffocation. Five deaths were caused by horses or vehicles in the streets.

THE CHARITIES OF LONDON.

The Classified Directory to the Metropolitan Charities for 1877, published by Messrs. Longmans, states that, so far from the charitable income of London having seriously diminished, it appears to have increased, the grand total for 1875 being £4,114,849, as against £3,975,581 for 1874, or an increase of £139,268. To this, however, must also be added the incomes of numerous institutions which do not make returns and the amount distributed in church and chapel congregations. There are also the amounts received by fraudulent charities, reaching, according to the Earl of Shaftesbury, a yearly total of £250,000, and in addition the receipts of mendicants, begging-letter writers, and others who prey upon the charity of the public. The aggregate total may therefore be put down as between £6,000,000 and £7,000,000.

The following is the classified list of the income of the various charities for 1875:—Four bible societies, £235,595; fourteen book and tract societies, £98,588; sixty-two home missions, £422,766; ten home and foreign missions, £155,370; twenty-two foreign missions, £762,085; eight church and chapel building, £39,994; twenty-four charities for the blind, £47,622; seven for deaf and dumb, £16,276; nine for incurables, £38,232; six for idiots, £68,885; eighteen general hospitals, £269,337; ten consumption hospitals, £45,911; five ophthalmic hospitals, £12,835; three orthopaedic hospitals, £4019; four skin hospitals, £3050; seventeen hospitals for women and children, £55,326; five lying-in hospitals, £7076; twenty-two miscellaneous special hospitals, £89,294; thirty-three general dispensaries, £23,003; fourteen provident dispensaries, £9256; two institutions for vaccination, £2750; five ditto for surgical appliances, £10,337; thirty-five convalescent institutions, £39,719; thirteen nursing institutions, £3642; 172 institutions for the aged, £400,411; ninety-eight institutions for general relief, £283,797; twenty-six food institutions, loan charities, £9448; 100 voluntary homes, £102,778; fifty-four orphanages, &c., £160,288; sixty-seven institutions for reformation and prevention, £94,776; 112 institutions for education, £432,418; fifty-three ditto for social improvement, £56,002; sixteen ditto for protection, £63,893; making in all 1050 institutions, with a gross total income of £4,114,849.



THE IMPERIAL DURBAR AT DELHI: PROCLAMATION OF THE QUEEN AS EMPRESS OF INDIA.

THE OPENING OF PARLIAMENT BY THE QUEEN.

Parliament was opened on Thursday afternoon by her Most Gracious Majesty in person. The ceremonial was favoured with the proverbial Queen's weather, the day proving to be as fine as an early English spring could be expected to produce. The comparatively short distance along which the procession had to pass from Buckingham Palace across St. James's Park, through the Horse Guards, and thence by way of Parliament-street to Palace-yard had been gradually filling throughout the morning, and by one o'clock the streets were densely crowded. The ground throughout the entire route was kept by the police under the charge of Captain Harris and Colonel Pearson, Colonel Henderson, the Chief Commissioner, reserving himself for attendance upon her Majesty. The force on duty numbered 3201 men of all ranks, including the usual contingent of mounted police. During the morning from an early hour the carriages of peeresses and other ladies having the right of admission to the House were passing on to Westminster, the amusement of watching the carriages forming almost the only occupation of the people in the streets. In the Government offices and at the Chapel Royal in Whitehall, at the Whitehall Club, and at the shops in Parliament-street the windows were all well filled, single seats having been sold in considerable numbers at a guinea each. At Gwydyr House, the former home of the Poor Law Board, the officials of the Charity Commission were present in full force; and even in Richmond-terrace, from which only a side view could be obtained, the balconies were crowded.

The reception of the Queen was of characteristic cordiality, the warmest greeting, perhaps, coming from the Westminster boys, who were stationed between St. Margaret's and the Abbey, and whose shrill cheers met with special acknowledgment from her Majesty. An escort of Life Guards and Yeomen of the Guard preceded the Royal carriage—a handsome new coach, drawn by eight cream-coloured horses. Her Majesty seemed in excellent health, and unceasingly bowed as hats went off, handkerchiefs were fluttered, and cheers rang out in token of the people's loyalty. Princess Louise and Princess Beatrice sat opposite the Queen. In accordance with what has been the custom of late years, the Queen alighted at the Peers' entrance to the House of Lords; and her doing so was the signal for the Royal Standard to be run up the flagstaff on the summit of the Victoria Tower, for "God Save the Queen" to be played by the band of the Coldstream Guards, and for a Royal salute to be fired.

The assemblage in the House of Lords was exceptionally attractive, the galleries and benches being graced by the presence of a larger number of peeresses than usual, the Countess of Dudley prominent among them from the magnificence of her diamonds, and the Chinese Ambassadors adding novelty to the scene. All assembled rose when the Royal procession entered. Near her Majesty—who was attired in mourning, but whose dark dress was lightened by the jewels and orders she wore—were the Prince and Princess of Wales, Princesses Louise and Beatrice, and the High Officers of State, including the Earl of Beaconsfield, who held the Sword of State. Her Majesty having taken her seat upon the Throne, and the members of the House of Commons having been summoned to appear at the bar, the Lord Chancellor read the Royal Address, as follows:—

THE QUEEN'S SPEECH.

MY LORDS AND GENTLEMEN,

It is with much satisfaction that I again resort to the advice and assistance of my Parliament.

The hostilities which, before the close of last Session, had broken out between Turkey on the one hand and Servia and Montenegro on the other, engaged my most serious attention, and I anxiously waited for an opportunity when my good offices, together with those of my allies, might be usefully interposed.

This opportunity presented itself by the solicitation of Servia for our mediation, the offer of which was ultimately entertained by the Porte.

In the course of the negotiations I deemed it expedient to lay down and, in concert with the other Powers, to submit to the Porte certain bases upon which I held that not only peace might be brought about with the Principalities, but the permanent pacification of the disturbed provinces, including Bulgaria, and the amelioration of their condition, might be effected.

Agreed to by the Powers, they required to be expanded and worked out by negotiation or by conference, accompanied by an armistice. The Porte, though not accepting the bases and proposing other terms, was willing to submit them to the equitable consideration of the Powers.

While proceeding to act in this mediation, I thought it right, after inquiry into the facts, to denounce to the Porte the excesses ascertained to have been committed in Bulgaria, and to express my reprobation of their perpetrators.

An armistice being arranged, a Conference met at Constantinople for the consideration of extended terms in accordance with the original bases, in which Conference I was represented by a special Envoy, as well as by my Ambassador.

In taking these steps, my object has throughout been to maintain the peace of Europe, and to bring about the better government of the disturbed provinces, without infringing upon the independence and integrity of the Ottoman Empire.

The proposals recommended by myself and my allies have not, I regret to say, been accepted by the Porte; but the result of the Conference has been to show the existence of a general agreement among the European Powers, which cannot fail to have a material effect upon the condition and government of Turkey.

In the meantime, the armistice between Turkey and the Principalities has been prolonged, and is still unexpired; and may, I trust, yet lead to the conclusion of an honourable peace.

In these affairs I have acted in cordial co-operation with my allies, with whom, as with other foreign Powers, my relations continue to be of a friendly character.

Papers on these subjects will be forthwith laid before you.

My assumption of the Imperial title at Delhi was welcomed by the chiefs and people of India with professions of affection and loyalty most grateful to my feelings.

It is with deep regret that I have to announce a calamity in that part of my dominions which will demand the most earnest watchfulness on the part of my Government there. A famine not less serious than that of 1873 has overspread a

large portion of the Presidencies of Madras and Bombay. I am confident that every resource will be employed not merely in arrest of this present famine, but in obtaining fresh experience for the prevention or mitigation of such visitations for the future.

The prosperity and progress of my colonial empire remain unchecked, although the proceedings of the Government of the Transvaal Republic, and the hostilities in which it has engaged with the neighbouring tribes, have caused some apprehensions for the safety of my subjects in South Africa. I trust, however, that the measures which I have taken will suffice to prevent any serious evil.

GENTLEMEN OF THE HOUSE OF COMMONS,

I have directed the Estimates of this year to be prepared and presented to you without delay.

MY LORDS AND GENTLEMEN,

Bills relating to the Universities of Oxford and Cambridge, and for amending the law as to bankruptcy and letters patent for inventions, will be laid before you.

Your attention will be again called to measures for promoting economy and efficiency in the management of the prisons of the United Kingdom, which will, at the same time effect a relief of local burdens.

Bills will also be laid before you for amending the laws relating to the valuation of property in England, for simplifying and amending the law relating to factories and workshops, and for improving the law regulating the summary jurisdiction of magistrates.

Legislation will be proposed with reference to roads and bridges in Scotland, and the Scotch Poor Law.

You will be asked to constitute one Supreme Court of Judicature in Ireland and to confer an equitable jurisdiction on the County Courts in that country.

I commend to you these and other measures which may be submitted for your consideration, and I trust that the blessing of the Almighty will attend your labours and direct your efforts.

This ended the ceremonial. The Queen, descending the steps, kissed the Princess of Wales on the cheek and gave her hand to be kissed by the Duke of Cambridge and the Duke of Teck, who stood together in the gangway beside the Bishops, and to the Prince of Wales. The brilliant assemblage immediately broke up, and the Royal procession drove from Old Palace-yard amid the clanging of the bells, the salvoes of artillery in the park, and the loyal cheers of the populace. The crowd had in no way decreased as the procession returned, and her Majesty was greeted with the same heartiness, the Princesses also smiling and bowing graciously to the people.

The Lord Chancellor took his seat upon the woolsack at a quarter past four o'clock, the ceremony of swearing in the new peers being at once proceeded with. There was a large attendance of peers on both sides of the House, and the galleries were well filled with ladies. The bar and the front of the throne were crowded with members from the Lower House. Viscount Ashford was the first peer to take the oath, being introduced by Lord Skelmersdale and Lord Henniker. Lord Redesdale took the oath as an Earl; also Lord Airey. The Lord Chancellor simply introduced such peers as took their seats by right of succession; but with the new peers the quaint old ceremony of perambulating the House was gone through. At twenty minutes to five o'clock the Earl of Beaconsfield was introduced to the House by the Earl of Derby and the Earl of Bradford, accompanied by the Earl Marshal (the Duke of Norfolk) and the Deputy Grand Chamberlain, the patent of the Queen of the viscounty of Hughenden and the earldom of Beaconsfield was read by the Reading Clerk, Mr. Bethell; and the noble peer took the oath and subscribed the roll. The ceremony of perambulating the house having been gone through, the noble peer left the House, and, returning at five o'clock, took his seat on the front Ministerial bench, amidst loud cheers from that side. A few minutes afterwards the Marquis of Salisbury entered the House and took his seat, being received with loud cheers from both sides. The proposer and seconder of the Address then entered the House in full uniform, and took their seats immediately behind the Earl of Beaconsfield and the Duke of Richmond and Gordon.

At a quarter past four the Lord Chancellor rose and proceeded to read the Speech from the Throne. After which Viscount Grey de Wilton rose to move the Address, and, after having prayed the indulgence of their Lordships on this his maiden speech, he remarked that the first ten or twelve paragraphs of the Speech had naturally been devoted to the all-absorbing questions of the day. He would not occupy their Lordships' time by presuming to sketch the history of the past two years. That story would be told by those who had been the three principal British actors in this great drama, who were most capable of giving them information, and on that information, taken in conjunction with the papers, they would be able to form a sound judgment, unprejudiced by the speeches of those who in various parts of the country had thought fit to attack the Government, unfurnished with information, without which no true or just judgment could be formed. The public had ranged themselves on each side with a zeal not always tempered by discretion, and many reflections had been made which, he thought, bore rather hardly upon Russia, who ought, at all events, to have had credit given to her for sincerity of intention. There had, on the other hand, been advocates of what had been termed a pacific policy; but he could not see how we could insist upon a pacific policy being carried out unless we were prepared to carry it out by force of arms, which we were not. The result of all the agitation had been that the Government had received a great deal of advice of a miscellaneous character, and they had been congratulated on the fact that they had changed their policy, but when the time came he thought it would be found that they had done nothing of the kind, but that they adhered still to the principles of the Treaty of 1856 as modified by that of 1873. They had based their policy on two cardinal points—first, the preservation of the peace of Europe, and, secondly, on the maintenance of the integrity and independence of the Ottoman Empire. He admitted that the Conference had to a certain extent failed, but not altogether, because it had demonstrated the unanimous desire of at least six of the Great Powers to preserve the peace of Europe, and it had unquestionably led to the promulgation of an unparalleled measure of reform in Turkey in the shape of a constitution published with great ceremony and solemnly sworn to by the Sultan. He believed that when the whole of the documents were submitted to their Lordships they would agree that the policy of the Government had been a wise one, and, should war eventuate, this country would neither directly nor indirectly be

involved, and that the national honour would be in the safe keeping of his noble relative below him, who he believed had the support and approbation of the great majority of the nation.

The Earl of Haddington seconded the Address.

Earl Granville criticised the conduct of the Government at great length. Referring to the Eastern Question, he said that he was not one of those who thought the Treaty of 1856 ought to be abrogated; but while it was maintained the parties to it ought not to disregard the moral obligation which it imposed upon them to protect the Christian subjects of the Porte, and he was not sure that the Government would not have been wise to follow the lines of the memorandum published in the Life of the Prince Consort, and be careful to see that no additional protection was given to Turkey without perfect security for the Christian subjects. On more than one occasion, when he was Foreign Minister, remonstrances were addressed to the Turkish Government upon cruelties to her Christian subjects, and redress was obtained; and in 1871 he told the Turkish Ambassador that he was not to rely upon the support of this country in all possible circumstances, but he must look for one of the main safeguards in the good government of the Christians. He regretted that the rejection of the Berlin Memorandum was not followed by a substitute on the part of the British Government, and he blamed the subsequent conduct of the Government in first questioning the truth of the atrocities in Bulgaria, and, while decorations and promotions were bestowed upon the perpetrators, still doubting the connivance of the Government. He wanted to know who had been punished for the first, and whether the Government had any information as to the newspaper statements that the cruelties were still going on. He criticised the differences between the statements of the Ministers during the autumn as to the policy of the Government, and especially found fault with the Prime Minister's Guildhall speech, in which Russia was distinctly taunted with being unable to carry on a lengthened campaign. No reference was made to the Emperor's solemn declaration of pacific intentions. They did not know the instructions to Lord Salisbury nor what had taken place in the Conference; but he should be surprised if it were not found that the noble Marquis, whether he had acted most judiciously, had been most sanguine in his work. But the thing that created the most anxiety was as to what would be the result of the Conference. If we took no action, and Russia, for some reason, did nothing, the Christian population of Turkey would be in a worse position than now. What he recommended was that the country should use its influence to persuade the Powers of Europe to unite in insisting upon Turkey performing her promises towards her Christian subjects. If we did not succeed, we should be no worse off than now; and he was not sure that England was not the only obstacle to such united action. At all events, if that policy were pursued, whether it succeeded or failed, it would meet with the approbation of all classes of the country.

The Earl of Derby, upon rising, was received with a cheer from the Ministerial benches. After a few preliminary remarks, his Lordship proceeded to pass in review the policy of the Government on the Eastern Question. What, asked the noble Earl, is the course which things have taken. They had from the first been opposed to interference, being of opinion that the disturbances in the disaffected parts of the Turkish Empire would be speedily put down by the Porte. They were in favour of the Andrassy Note, but they could not agree to the Berlin Memorandum because it involved the possibility of an armed interference in the affairs of Turkey. They had always repudiated a military occupation of any part of the Sultan's dominions; and he expressed his opinion that to have adopted the Memorandum would have led to a war. At the same time, after the rejection of the Memorandum, he warned the Turkish Government that the times had changed since the Crimean War, and that the Ottoman Court could no longer rely upon our protecting her should she continue to set herself against the reforms promised. Then, continued the noble Earl, came the Conference itself, and as to that the House will have the fullest opportunity of being informed. I am glad to see that the fullest justice has been done, not only to the course taken by Government in sending out the noble Marquis upon the mission to Constantinople, but also to the ability with which he has discharged his arduous duty, notwithstanding that I have heard it said that the Conference has failed in a most woful manner. Before, however, your Lordships decide that it has so failed, you must consider what was the object we had in view. If you look at it in this light, which all Europe does not, of pressing on the Porte a certain scheme of reform, and that the Porte had refused that scheme, then the Conference did not attain its object. But I say, and I think the noble Marquis will say also, that what was brought forward at the Conference was not an end, but a means to an end. The object we had in view was twofold, first, the preservation of peace; and secondly, some amelioration of the internal affairs of the Christian provinces of Turkey, which would secure Europe from the anxiety and disturbances of the last two years. Is it not then a little premature to say that the Conference has failed in bringing about either of these two objects? If the prospects of European peace are improved, the Conference has not been a failure; but of that I am bound to speak with reserve, because practically the decision rests on a single Power and almost on a single man, and a graver responsibility than that which devolved upon the Emperor of Russia never devolved on any human being. But I do say this, that if peace is desired, and I fondly hope and believe it is, then the Conference has done good service in preparing the way for it. In the first place, it has gained time, and that is anything but of small importance. Compare the state of feeling which exists in Russia now, so far as we have any means of ascertaining, to what existed three or four months ago. Then every report we had told us of general excitement, of ardent enthusiasm for war; now the reaction has come, and among the influential classes in this country there is a growing disposition to consider calmly the chances and risks of war, and not to rush into it. I say, taking all the circumstances of the case into consideration, that, if nothing else had been done, the labours of my noble friend and his colleagues would not have been in vain. But, my Lords, that is not the most important part of the work which the Conference has done. It has enabled us to know more clearly than we did before what it is that Russia asks and what it is that the Porte will be prepared to accept. I do not lay more stress than the noble Earl does upon the new Constitution which has been proposed; but I should like to see whether it is fairly and honestly put into force. At any rate, we know this: there are certain things which it rejects; and, mainly through the energy and skill of my noble friend, the original Russian proposals, which I do not think ever had any chance of being accepted, have been cut down in a most material degree. The question now is whether the difference between that which can be peacefully obtained from the Porte and that which might be forcibly wrung from it is such as to give any cause for war. But there is another point in connection with the Conference to which I have to call attention. It has put an end to a state of things full of danger. We know that very little more of the

exasperation which the defeats in the Servian campaign, which became Russian defeats, would have made it impossible almost for Russia to avoid keeping out of the war. That state of things has also passed away. The Russian volunteers have gone home without, I think, any very particular affection toward their Servian brethren. What the result will be no man can undertake to say; but of this I am sure, that the Conference has put us in a far better position as regards the prospects of peace than we would have been without. Then as to the other objects of the Conference—the improvement of the internal administration of the Christian provinces of Turkey—the objections taken by Turkey are almost exclusively objections not to the reforms themselves, but to the guarantees required for their execution. I think the Porte was wrong in the position it took. As with individuals in embarrassed circumstances, it would have been much wiser for them to have put the matter into the hands of trustees, and submit to conditions which might have been disagreeable, but which, at all events, would have avoided the risk of war. The Porte, however, has acted on its own responsibility in carrying out administrative reforms. I will not venture to predict the issue, but I believe the situation is fully understood at Constantinople, and there is a very sincere desire on the part of the Turkish Government to avoid giving reasonable cause of offence to the European Powers. I think in these circumstances we have a plain course before us. We have plainly stated to the Porte that we could not, in the event of force being used, undertake to protect it against the consequences of the violation of its own engagements. We are not bound by any treaty engagements to guard the Porte against what it may itself do; but I think that we ought to bear in mind the precise nature of the Treaties of 1856, by which we undertook to respect the integrity and independence of the Ottoman Empire, and those treaties were not made so much for the protection of Turkey as for the peace of Europe. The noble Lord concluded by saying that the fullest information would be found in the papers about to be laid on the table.

The Duke of Argyll charged the Ministry with making a complete change of policy, and expressed his opinion that every insurrection against the Turkish Government was legitimate. The way to avoid a sanguinary war was for this country to use every effort to establish European concord on this question.

The Earl of Beaconsfield was of opinion that if we had had recourse to coercion the massacres in the Christian provinces would have been greatly extended. To treat the question successfully, they must treat it like statesmen, and must know who was to be responsible hereafter for the condition of these populations, and what change in the distribution of territory in a most important part of the globe might follow.

After a few words by Lord Cardwell,

The Marquis of Salisbury protested against the policy too popular with some Governments in past times of holding out vague threats of coercion with a very hazy idea of what was to be the result. To coerce the Porte we must send a fleet into the Bosphorus and bombard Stamboul, and the effect of that would be to produce anarchy in every part of the Ottoman Empire, where in many parts there were still an armed Mohammedan and an unarmed Christian population.

Lord Waverley expressed his disapproval of the policy of the Government, after which

The motion for an address was agreed to, and their Lordships adjourned at ten minutes to nine o'clock.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

Although hon. members were summoned to meet at half-past one o'clock, the doors of the House of Commons were opened at twelve; and very soon afterwards a few of those who were desirous of securing good places entered the House, and took their seats in the usual way by depositing their hats in the chosen spots. The first to enter the House was Sir Charles Dilke, and he was followed by Sir G. Bowyer, Mr. Forsyth, Mr. G. Bentinck, Sir G. Campbell, Sir W. Hart-Dyke, Colonel Hogg, Mr. Rowland Winn, Mr. Charley, Mr. Macdonald, Mr. Kay Shuttleworth, Mr. Russell Gurney, Mr. Beresford Hope, Mr. Meldrum, Sir H. D. Wolff, Mr. Floyd, Mr. Mowbray, Sir G. Balfour, Mr. Hubbard, Dr. Cameron, Sir R. Peel, Sir J. C. Lawrence, Mr. T. B. Potter, &c. The Speaker entered the House shortly before a quarter to two o'clock, and took his seat in the chair of the Chief Clerk. He was attired in his state robe. Prayers were said, and directly afterwards the Speaker went through the ceremony of shaking hands with the members present, to the number of, perhaps, 150. The list of members who had been selected by ballot to attend in the Upper House to witness the opening of Parliament by her Majesty was then read by the Chief Clerk, and, at a quarter past two o'clock, Colonel Clifford, the Yeoman Usher of the Black Rod, entered the House, and, having advanced to the table with a due observance of the customary forms, announced that her Majesty commanded the immediate attendance of that hon. House in the House of Peers. The Speaker, who had previously taken the chair, at once obeyed the Royal summons, and, preceded by the Sergeant-at-Arms, bearing the mace, and followed by a large number of hon. members, left the House for the bar of the Upper House. On his return, after an absence of twelve minutes, the sitting was suspended till four o'clock.

The House resumed at five minutes to four o'clock. The following members elected during the recess took the oaths and their seats:—Mr. Freemantle for Buckinghamshire, Mr. Samuelson for Frome, Mr. Barran for Leeds, Mr. W. Wilson for Donegal, Mr. L. Courtenay for Liskeard, Mr. Gerard Noel on his re-election for Rutland, after being appointed First Commissioner of Works, and the Lord Advocate for the University of Glasgow. A new writ was moved for Dublin University in the room of Mr. Gibson, who has accepted the office of Attorney-General for Ireland.

The Speech from the Throne having been read by the Speaker, Lord Galway moved the Address in reply to her Majesty's Speech. He congratulated the House on the fact that her Majesty had been enabled once again to open Parliament in person, and, referring to the statements contained in the Speech with regard to the Eastern Question, he expressed his strong approval of the policy that had guided the action of the Government on this important subject—a policy that was based on a sincere desire to maintain the peace of Europe. He argued that the Conference had been productive of great benefit already, and was of opinion that the best results were still to be expected from it. The great object they ought all to have in view was the better government of the Turkish provinces generally, so as to increase, as far as possible, the comfort and happiness of all classes of the people. He regretted that the promises made at the termination of the Crimean War had not been fulfilled, and that the influence of this country in Turkey had in various ways been allowed to diminish. He urged the necessity of sound reforms in Turkish government, and deprecated any attempt to import the elements of religious feeling into this intricate and delicate question, and terminated this portion of his speech by expressing his entire confidence in the action of her Majesty's Government. Having congratulated the House on the assumption by her Majesty of her new title of Empress of India, and on the satis-

factory state of our relations with the Colonies, he glanced at the measures promised by the Government during the coming Session, expressing his satisfaction therewith, and concluded by moving the Address.

Mr. Torr, in seconding the motion, expressed the regret that he believed was shared by both sides of the House at the loss it had sustained by the removal of the Prime Minister to the Upper House, although, he said, they must all rejoice at the honour which her Majesty had been pleased to confer on that eminent statesman. Turning to the Eastern Question, he entered a strong protest against the language in which that subject had been discussed by some of the opponents of the Government, and expressed his confidence in the efforts of her Majesty's Government to promote a satisfactory solution of the difficulty. He approved the objects of the different measures promised in the Royal Speech.

The Marquis of Hartington, who was received with cheers from the Opposition benches, congratulated the Government on having, in the Speech from the Throne, attained a level, he would not say of dulness, but of repose and reserve such as had not often been achieved by their predecessors. He pointed out that the Royal speech contained no mention of the extradition treaty with America, nor of the fugitive slave question, upon which the Royal Commission of last year had reported, nor of the subject of the Maritime Contracts Bill. He admitted that the Prisons Bill might effect certain desirable improvements in our prison administration, and remarked, in view of the financial part of the question, that the Government had reason to be thankful that they had not been enabled to carry the measure during the past Session. He supposed the House might now resign all hope of any comprehensive scheme for dealing with the question of local government; and, speaking next of the Eastern Question, remarked that the policy of the Government up to the end of last Session had been one of active non-intervention, which meant that they would keep a ring for the combatants, but would not interfere themselves. This policy had, however, undergone a change, for no sooner had Parliament separated than it became a question of whether the attitude of England should be changed from one of non-intervention to one of active interference; and so extraordinary was the action of the Government, that there would have been nothing inconsistent with their conduct in their giving material aid to the Porte. He called attention to the strong vigorously-worded despatch addressed by Lord Derby to the Porte after the Bulgarian atrocities had created so profound a sensation, and asked what steps had been taken by the Turkish Government to comply with the demands of that despatch, or failing such compliance on their part what steps had been taken by her Majesty's Government to ensure compliance? He also asked why it was that the Government had been induced to make proposals in September which they had declined to make in June, and whether the consequence of their inaction up to that time had not of necessity involved them in a share of the responsibility for the blood that had been shed during the Servian War? He complained that nothing was known of the object or result of the visits of Lord Salisbury to the different European Courts before the meeting of the Conference. He reminded the House of the language used by Lord Beaconsfield in his speech at the Mansion House, when he had said, on the eve of the Conference and after having received the most urgent assurances of the Russian Emperor of the pacific intentions of that potentate, that, if there was to be war, England was not a country that cared to consider how long it should last. He admitted that the result of Lord Salisbury's mission had been to do much towards restoring the good feeling that had formerly existed between England and Russia, and much towards carrying out, as far as was possible, the object with which he was sent there. He had told Turkey and the world in plain language what was his view and that of the country of the treaty of 1856; and there was no doubt that, as stated in the Speech from the Throne, there was a general agreement among the European Powers. It was, however, to be regretted that the main object of his mission had not been successfully achieved, and that the proposals of the Government had not been accepted by the Porte. He trusted, therefore, the Government would avail themselves of the present opportunity of informing the country not only as to what was their present position, but also as to what was to be their policy on this question in the future. He might have offered his congratulations on the establishment of something like an improved constitution in Turkey, but he thought that the news which had been received from Turkey within the last day or two could hardly be regarded as a good augury of the working of the new constitution. Doubtless the peace was preserved, but what sort of peace was it? for, as they had been told by the Chancellor of the Exchequer, that, unless accompanied by a full measure of internal reform, the peace, after all, would be but a hollow one. He concluded by expressing a hope that the Government would do all they could not to weaken but to strengthen the concert at present existing among the powers of Europe with reference to the Eastern Question.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer rose, amid loud cheers, to reply to the observations of the noble Marquis. He thought the House could hardly have expected that the fugitive slave question should be specially referred to in the Royal Speech; and, with regard to the extradition treaty, he had to state that temporary arrangements had been already made. As to the Maritime Contracts Bill, it was not the intention of the Government to drop that measure. With regard to the Eastern Question, he admitted that the noble Lord had placed him in a position of embarrassment, inasmuch as the papers on that subject were not before the House. They would, however, be in the hands of members to-morrow; and in the absence of those documents the noble Marquis had been led into an erroneous view of what was the policy of the Government. He asserted that the Government stood at the present moment in an exceedingly hopeful position, and argued that the Conference could not be called a failure, inasmuch as it had produced an exceedingly good understanding among the six Powers—an understanding that ought not to be imperilled by putting a wrong construction on what was done by those who were parties to it, and by emphasising everything that could possibly tell against the country.

The Marquis of Hartington: For "country" read "Government."

The Chancellor of the Exchequer said the noble Lord drew a distinction between the country and the Government. All he could say was that, if the noble Lord denied that the Government did represent the country, the sooner he took steps to bring the matter to a proof the better. He denied that the policy of the Government had been shifty or evasive, and argued that the course they had pursued had been the right and proper one. He lamented the rejection by the Porte of the proposals put before it, and added that the course to be hereafter pursued must necessarily demand grave deliberation. He might, however, say that the Government desired, as far as possible, to avoid anything that

might lead to hostilities, and they were anxious to promote common action among the Powers. What the Government had been anxious to do was not to obtain a new Constitution for Turkey, but to secure sufficient guarantees for the reforms that were needed. Their policy was expressed in that paragraph of the Royal Speech in which they said they were desirous of maintaining the peace of Europe, and securing the better government of the disturbed provinces, without infringing on the independence and integrity of the Ottoman Empire. To secure these objects they were bound to show that they were respecters of treaties. He read certain extracts from the instructions given to Lord Salisbury to show that the Government left with the Porte the responsibility of rejecting the proposals made to it.

Mr. Gladstone deprecated the reference made to Lord Salisbury's instructions as contrary to usage; and, referring to the part he (Mr. Gladstone) had taken in the discussion of the question, asserted that he should be prepared, in the debates that would hereafter take place, to stand by every word he had written or uttered on the subject. With regard to the future policy of the Government, he contended that no scheme for the settlement of the disturbed provinces would be satisfactory that left everything at the arbitrary disposal of the Turkish Government. It had been denied that her Majesty's Government had changed their policy, and he would not grudge them the pleasure which that assertion seemed to afford; nevertheless, he recognised with gladness certain features for which he had formerly looked in vain, especially the admission of the responsibility of the Government in regard to the mode in which the rule of the Ottoman Government was exercised, and the absence of the statement that the policy of the Government was that of non-intervention. When asked what must follow the rejection by Turkey of the proposals of the Conference, the Chancellor of the Exchequer had stated that that was a matter for the grave consideration of the Government; and after that statement he (Mr. Gladstone) would not press the matter further. He concurred in the eulogiums that had been passed on Lord Salisbury, and argued that it was clear that Turkey had placed herself outside the Treaty of 1856 by her disregard of the stipulations into which she had entered.

After a few words from Mr. Gathorne Hardy, who, in reply to a remark by Mr. Gladstone, said the Government were quite satisfied that they did represent the opinion of the country on the Eastern Question, the motion was agreed to and the House adjourned at twenty minutes past nine.

NATIONAL SPORTS.

After a long and dreary period of inaction, racing men assembled in great numbers at Birmingham, last Tuesday, and were well repaid by two days of very interesting sport. The much-improved Chilblain secured a couple of races in such style that, though he has incurred penalties, he is sure to be backed either for the International Hurdle-Race at Croydon or the great event at Liverpool; but, as Jones has exposed him thus early, it is probable that he has something better in the stable for these events. Slight odds were laid on little Rat-catcher (11 st. 8 lb.), who was started in preference to Chilblain for the Birmingham Grand Annual. He was probably second best, but was eased as soon as it was found that he had no chance with Abdallah (10 st.), who thus landed the race for the Irish division, for the third year in succession, Mrs. Starr having won it in 1875-6.

The coursing at Lytham was rendered additionally interesting by the running of several dogs that will probably take part in the Waterloo Cup, and most of them acquitted themselves well. The North and South Lincolnshire Stakes was divided between Revalta, by Rocketeer—Restless Peggy, and Bombard, by Brigade Major—Sweet Briar; and Mr. Haywood, the owner of the former dog, is said to have a better in his kennel; while Barabbas and Beeswing are both superior to Bombard. The fact that Bombard has divided no less than three Produce Stakes at Lytham is one more proof that greyhounds, like racehorses, are wonderfully partial to certain ground. Beardwood, by Blackburn—Bessie, defeated Dyazura, by Cockie, Leekie—Lucina, in the final course of the Clifton Cup. The Lytham Cup was divided between Cash Down, by Cashier—Sister to Alluring, and Spitfire, by Lara—Bianca. Hares were fairly plentiful, but wild. Mr. Hedley acted as judge, and Luff handled the slips.

A great match at football, under Rugby rules, took place at Kennington-oval, last Monday, between England and Ireland, fifteen a side. The former was remarkably strong; but it could not fairly be said that the Irish team was a representative one, so their defeat, by two goals and two tries to nothing, was not surprising, as they were fairly overmatched all round.

Joseph Bennett (ex-champion) and T. Taylor played one of the most obstinately-contested billiard-matches ever seen at the Gaiety Restaurant last week. It was £1000 up level, on a championship table, for £100 a side; and as Bennett was once such a very fine all-round player, and was said to have quite recovered his best form, odds of 6 to 4 were laid on him at starting. Except upon one occasion, when Taylor held a lead of 96 points, the two were never fifty points apart, and passed and repassed each other in the most extraordinary manner. The game could not be concluded in one evening, and at the cessation of play the scores stood Taylor 854, Bennett 820. On the following evening the marker called "931 all," and then Bennett reached 954 against 952; but eventually Taylor won by 27 points, amidst intense excitement. Bennett's long losing hazards were as brilliant as ever, and he played with better strength than his opponent; but Taylor's cannons were simply astonishing, and he kept putting in little breaks of 15 and 20, which are so very useful in a small-pocket table. Bennett's best breaks were 53, 40, 68, 40, and 32; while Taylor's greatest efforts only numbered 38 and 29. Messrs. Burroughes and Watts erected a very beautiful table for the occasion, and the long game was exceedingly well marked by T. Stuart. The two men are to play a return match, on precisely similar terms, in about ten days.

At a public meeting, held at Berkeley Castle, a national testimonial was set on foot to Mr. W. G. Grace, the champion cricketer, who contemplates retiring from that position to follow his profession of surgeon.

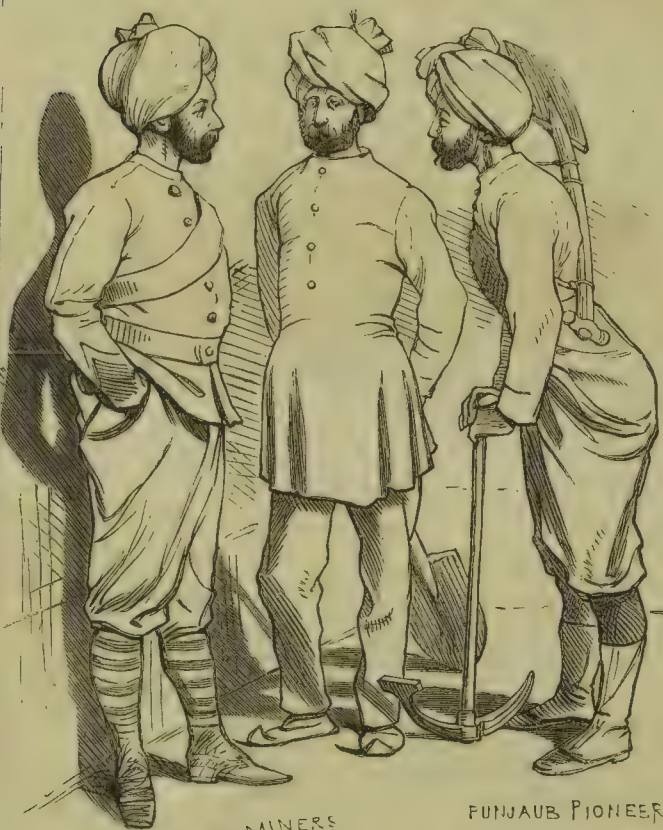
Coursing being in season, the publication (by Marion and Co., Soho-square) of four coloured photographs of this popular sport is not inopportune. These pictures are reproduced from the drawings of Mr. Richard Moore, an animal draughtsman of considerable skill; and they illustrate with spirit and fidelity four phases of coursing, a good idea of which may be formed from the views. No. 1 represents the hounds "In the Slips;" No. 2, "Slipped," with the hounds darting after their prey; No. 3, "The First Turn;" and No. 4, "The Kill."

Mr. A. E. Miller, Q.C., a Bencher of Lincoln's Inn, has been appointed the legal member of the Railway Commission, in succession to the late Mr. Macnamara.



- BODY GUARD OF H.H. THE NIZAM.

- NATIVE OFFICER, BENGAL CAVALRY.



SAPPERS & MINERS

PUNJAUB PIONEER



BODY GUARD OF H.H. PRINCESS TANGORE



MADRAS INFANTRY.

PUNJAUB INFANTRY.

SKETCH OUTSIDE THE TENT OF THE RAJAH OF SAMTHAR.



OPENING OF THE NEW SCHOOL OF SCIENCE AND ART AT BRIGHTON BY PRINCESS LOUISE.

PRINCESS LOUISE AT BRIGHTON.

The new School of Science and Art at Brighton was opened, yesterday week, by her Royal Highness Princess Louise, accompanied by her husband, the Marquis of Lorne. It is a handsome building on the Grand Parade, erected by Mr. G. Lockyer, from designs by Mr. Gibbins, at a cost of above £10,000, of which about £4000 is yet to be subscribed. The building is in the modern Romanesque style, and is constructed of white brick and stone, with enrichments of granite and terra cotta, the decorative sculptures representing forms symbolical of art and science. The interior comprises separate class-rooms for both those studies, a lecture-hall or theatre, a professors' room, a laboratory, a museum, and a modelling room, with convenient offices. It will be a valuable institution for Brighton, and a new object of interest for the leisurely visitors and residents there. The foundation was laid by Sir Henry Cole, C.B., in June; and a grant of £1000 has been promised by Government.

Her Royal Highness and the Marquis of Lorne went down from London by a special train arriving before one o'clock. They were received at the Brighton station by the Mayor, Mr. Alderman Lamb, and five past Mayors, Aldermen Abbey, Bridgen, Cox, Hallett, and Martin, in their robes of municipal dignity, with the two members for Brighton, Mr. J. Ashbury, M.P., and General Shute, M.P., and Sir Francis and Lady Seymour. Mrs. Lamb, the Mayoress, presented her Royal Highness with a bouquet, and the Mayor presented an address of welcome, engrossed on vellum. This was read, and the Marquis of Lorne replied to it. The station was prettily decorated with red and white striped bunting, and with an arrangement of rare plants towards the door. There was a guard of honour of the 1st Sussex Artillery, with the band of that regiment. A procession of six open carriages, each drawn by a pair of horses, conducted the Princess and the Marquis of Lorne through the streets. The route was by Queen's-road, North-street, Castle-square, the Steyne, Pavilion Parade, and Grand Parade. A grand triumphal arch had been erected in Queen's-road near the station; flags and garlands hung on cords across the streets, and most of the houses on each side made a festive display.

Arriving at the School of Art, her Royal Highness and Lord Lorne were met by the committee of that institution, who were presented to them in the board-

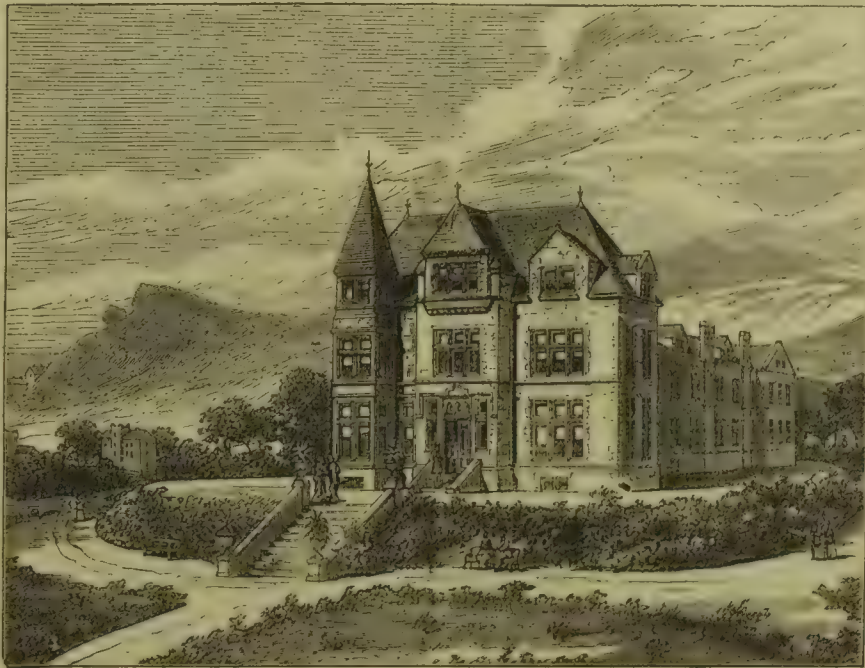
room. The chairman of the committee, Mr. F. Merrifield, accompanied them through the science class-rooms, where Mr. A. Walker, the mathematical master, and Mr. W. Jago, the general science master, were introduced. Next, the Royal party were conducted up stairs to the art class-rooms, where they were received by Mr. A. Fisher, the Head Master. They passed through the elementary room, the art-master's room, the painting and antique room, then descended to the lecturer's preparation-room, and to the lecture-theatre, to which a number of lady-students were admitted. This inspection was brief and formal; but there was ample opportunity to discern the advantages of the institution, and her Royal Highness was not scant of commendation. There was the customary display of loyal and popular compliments outside, with a guard of honour of volunteers, a military band, and a party of the 20th Hussars in attendance.

Having concluded the ceremony at the School of Art, the

Princess and her husband were escorted to the Domo adjoining the Royal Pavilion, where a public meeting was assembled. The Mayor presided, and in a short speech explained the object of that day's proceedings. He thanked her Royal Highness, who was known to feel a deep interest in science and art, for her kindness in coming there. The Princess then, amidst the applause of the meeting, declared the Brighton School of Science and Art "open for all its purposes." The Marquis of Lorne addressed the meeting in an effective but not lengthy speech, setting forth the national and social advantages of science and art studies. He stated that there are now 3700 schools of art in the kingdom, with 470,000 pupils; and 1300 centres of scientific teaching, with 52,000 persons learning. His Lordship proposed a resolution declaring that this institution deserves the support of the inhabitants and visitors of Brighton. Mr. Ashbury, M.P., seconded the resolution, which was passed with unanimity. A vote of thanks was given to the Princess, on the motion of General Shute; and she was presented with a volume, illuminated and decorated by students of the School of Art, containing a record of the proceedings.

The Mayor afterwards entertained her Royal Highness and Lord Lorne, with two hundred other guests, at luncheon in the banquetting-hall of the Pavilion. They passed through the Free Library, Museum, and picture gallery, into that hall, which was beautifully adorned with a variety of flowers. After the luncheon the Princess and her husband enjoyed a drive along the sea front of the town, and then visited the Brighton Aquarium. Its manager, Mr. Reeves Smith, had prepared for them a suitable reception, with a guard of honour formed of the volunteers and hussars, and two bands. The Princess, on leaving, was presented with an album containing photographs of the Royal Aquarium.

The Princess and her husband enjoyed a drive along the sea front of the town, and then visited the Brighton Aquarium. Its manager, Mr. Reeves Smith, had prepared for them a suitable reception, with a guard of honour formed of the volunteers and hussars, and two bands. The Princess, on leaving, was presented with an album containing photographs of the Royal Aquarium.



THE SEMON CONVALESCENTS' HOME, AT ILKLEY, YORKSHIRE.

THE SEMON CONVALESCENTS' HOME.

This institution is situated at Ilkley, in Wharfedale, Yorkshire, near the water-cure establishments known as Ben Rhydding and Ilkley Wells. It was built, in 1874, by Mr. Charles Semon, a Bradford merchant, and has been presented by him to the Corporation of Bradford, of which borough he was Mayor in 1865. It is intended to meet the wants of a class of invalids who cannot afford to pay the expense of going to such places

as Ben Rhydding, but who are not so destitute as to need free quarters in a public hospital. Mr. Semon's gift was accompanied with the sum of £3000 to provide a fund towards working expenses. The home and surrounding grounds cover nearly six acres; and the total cost, including furniture and fittings, was £12,000. The establishment is to be used exclusively for "persons of slender means, whether born in the United Kingdom or elsewhere, and whether resident in Bradford or not, who are in a weak state of health, or who, having been ill, are tardily recovering, and require, for complete restoration to health, change of air, good food, rest, and kind treatment, together with medical supervision." The following cases are not to be admissible:—Persons who are blind and helpless, and children under ten years of age; persons who are recovering from smallpox, typhus, scarlet fever, or any other infectious or contagious disease; persons with open sores, or any form of disease requiring active treatment; persons subject to epileptic or other fits, or who are of unsound mind; persons suffering from cancer, confirmed pulmonary consumption, or any incurable disease; women advanced in pregnancy; persons in receipt of parochial relief. Admission to the home is at the uniform charge of twelve shillings and sixpence per week, payable in advance. This payment is to cover all charges, including a good substantial dietary. The site of the building is noted for its healthfulness; and the home is provided with heating and ventilating appliances so arranged as to render the atmosphere of the apartments suitable for delicate constitutions during the most inclement seasons. The institution is open for the reception of inmates during the whole of the year.

One of the principal aims of the founder was to make the home in all respects as agreeable to the inmates as though they were at an hotel or boarding-house, and to fix the charge at such a sum as should be just sufficient to cover actual cost, and yet make the inmates feel perfectly independent. The male and female inmates are separately accommodated in different parts of the building, save that all meals are taken in common. Some of the sleeping-rooms are fitted up for one person only; and some for two persons, but with separate beds. There are commodious, cheerful sitting-rooms, affording extensive views of the beautiful scenery of the district. Every requisite for comfort is supplied throughout the building. The grounds are well laid out, there are charming walks in the neighbourhood, and Bolton Abbey and woods are within a distance of about six miles.

Forms of application for admission and any further information may be obtained on application by letter addressed, "The Matron, Semon Convalescents' Home, Ilkley, Yorkshire."

LAW.

The Hon. Mr. Justice Lopes was entertained at a dinner at the Albion, Aldersgate-street, on Saturday evening last, by the members of the Western circuit, to celebrate his elevation to the Bench. About eighty of the past and present members of the circuit attended, and among those present were the Lord Chief Justice of England (Sir A. Cockburn), Lord Chief Justice Coleridge, and the Right Hon. W. N. Massey. Mr. C. G. Prideaux, Q.C., presided.

The office of Admiralty solicitor and registrar of public securities is to be abolished, and the duties are to be transferred to the Treasury.

The Judicial Committee of the Privy Council has decided, upon an appeal from Australia, that gold and silver mines are not conveyed in grants of Crown land in the colonies, unless the right to the minerals below the surface is expressly named.

Upon appeal it has been decided that the man Monck was properly convicted by the Huddersfield magistrates as a rogue and vagabond for holding a so-called "spiritualist séance," whereby he used subtle means to deceive. Barons Cleasby and Pollock agreed that the offence came within the Vagrancy Act; and Monck will, therefore, have to suffer three months' imprisonment with hard labour.

Judgment was given by the Irish Court of Exchequer Chamber, last Saturday, in a case in which a lady named Cecilia Mitchell, within three months of her death, had devised all her property, real and personal, to the Most Rev. Dr. Dorrian, Roman Catholic Bishop of Down and Connor, and to his successor in the bishopric, subject to some small bequests to relatives and a bequest of £2 annually to Dr. Dorrian for the purpose of masses to be said for the happy repose of her soul. The Judges unanimously, though on widely different grounds, decided that the bequests to Dr. Dorrian and his successor were void.

In the Court for the Consideration of Crown Cases Reserved, last Saturday, the case of James William Foster was heard. He was convicted of obtaining money by false pretences, selling as genuine tea sixteen packages of a compound of tea, sand, and other substances injurious to health. The question for the Court was whether the facts disclosed were sufficient to prove the defendant's guilty knowledge. The conviction was affirmed by the Court.

Charles Graham, alias Charles Lever, the man who deceived so many aspirants to the stage, and fraudulently obtained money from people whom he promised to engage as messengers, clerks, and so forth, was found guilty, at the Surrey Sessions, on Tuesday; and, it being his first offence, he was sentenced to only eighteen months' hard labour.

NEW BOOKS AND PUBLICATIONS.

NEW and POPULAR NOVELS.
Now ready, at all the Libraries, in 3 vols.
DIANA, LADY LYLE. By W. HEPPWORTH DIXON.
TWO LILIES. By JULIA KAVANAGH.
ONE GOLDEN SUMMER. By Mrs. MACKENZIE DANIEL.
HER PLIGHTED TROTH. By Mrs. FRASER.
GLENCARIN. By IZA DUFFUS HARDY.
HURST and BLACKETT, Publishers, 13, Great Marlborough-street.

EDUCATION. By Author of "Peep of Day."

1. **LATIN WITHOUT TEARS;**
Or, ONE WORD A DAY. Sq. 16mo. large type, 3s. 6d.
"A very sensible little volume."—Public Opinion.
2. **READING WITHOUT TEARS;**
A PLEASANT MODE OF LEARNING TO READ.
Part I. 620 Illus. 2s. 6d. Part II. 130 Illus. 3s.
Two Parts in One Volume, cloth antique, 6s.
3. **READING DISENTANGLED.** 2nd Edition.
A series of Classified Lessons in 37 sheets.
6s. the set, plain; mounted for hanging, 10s.
8s. the set, coloured; mounted for hanging, 13s.
4. **NEAR HOME; or, Europe Described.**
With Anecdotes. 78th Thous. 70 Illus. and Map, 5s.
5. **FAR OFF (Part I.); or, Asia Described.**
With Anecdotes. 43rd Thous. 55 Illus. and Map, 4s. 6d.
6. **FAR OFF (Part II.);**
AUSTRALIA, AFRICA, AND AMERICA. With Anecdotes. 33rd Thous. 60 Illustrations and 2 Maps, 4s. 6d.

Over 1,400,000 Copies of the Twenty-Two Works by this Author have been sold.

HATCHARDS, Publishers, Piccadilly, London.

Second Edition, in crown 8vo, price 5s.
HISTORY OF THE LIFE-BOAT AND ITS WORK. By RICHARD LEWIS, Esq., Barrister-at-Law, Secretary to the Royal National Life-Boat Institution. With numerous Illustrations and Wreck Charts. MACMILLAN and CO., London.

ON A PINCUSHION; and Other Fairy Tales. By MARY DE MORGAN. Illustrated by William de Morgan. 6s. cloth.
"Genuine fairy stories of the old type. Miss de Morgan has written a little book which will be, we believe, almost as popular in time to come as the immortals of fairy-lore."—Spectator.
"A delightful volume of seven fairy stories, full of strange thoughts and wonderful conceits. The illustrations, with their quaint decorative beauty, are admirable."—Examiner.
"A very pretty and tempting volume."—Saturday Review.
SEELEY and CO., 54, Fleet-street, London.

New and Enlarged Edition (being the Third Thousand) of
DOMESTIC SERVICE FOR GENTLEWOMEN.
By ROSE MARY CHAWHAY.
Cloth, two Parts, 3s. 3d., post-free.
Explanatory Pamphlet, 1s. stamps, post-free.
Obtainable also at the Office for Lady-Helps,
15, Lower Seymour-street, W.

Now ready, New Edition for 1877,
DOD'S PARLIAMENTARY COMPANION
for 1877 (Forty-fifth Year), containing all the NEW MEMBERS OF PARLIAMENT, the New Ministerial Appointments, &c. Royal 32mo, Morocco, gilt.—WHITTAKER and CO., Ave Maria-lane; and all Booksellers in Town and Country.

LODGE'S PEERAGE AND BARONETAGE
for 1877, under the special Patronage of her Majesty. Corrected by the Nobility. 4th Edition. 1 vol., with the Arms beautifully engraved, 31s. 6d., bound.
HURST and BLACKETT, Publishers, 13, Great Marlborough-street.

FOURTH EDITION OF MRS. HENRY WOOD'S MAGAZINE.
THE ARGOSY for JANUARY now ready, containing the opening chapters of GABRIEL'S APPOINTMENT.

THE ARGOSY for FEBRUARY, NOW READY, containing

GABRIEL'S APPOINTMENT.
Chaps. 4, 5, 6. Illustrated by M. Ellen Edwards.
"Owen the Milkman," by Johnny Ludlow.
"Tough Highland," by Charles W. Wood. With Six Illustrations.
And many other Contributions.

"The 'Argosy' is the best and cheapest of our magazines."
"The 'Argosy' has delightful stories."—Brighton Examiner.
"The 'Argosy' is one of the marvels of the day."—Scotsman.
"Johnny Ludlow's stories are almost perfect of their kind."—Spectator.

Fourth Edition of THE ARGOSY for JANUARY, now ready, containing Contributions from Mrs. Henry Wood, Johnny Ludlow, &c.
THE ARGOSY for FEBRUARY also ready.
RICHARD BENTLEY and SON, 8, New Burlington-street, W.

NEW VOLUMES BY SARAH TYTLER.
Small quarto, cloth elegant, gilt edges, price 10s. 6d. each.
CHILDHOOD A HUNDRED YEARS
AGO. Illustrated with Six Chromographs, after Paintings by Sir John Reynolds.
LANDSEER'S DOGS AND THEIR STORIES. Illustrated with Six Chromographs, after Paintings by Sir Edwin Landseer.
"A very happy idea."—Spectator.
"Thoughtful and sensible essays."—Saturday Review.
Excellent Gift-Books, as they serve to make children familiar with artistic chief-works and interested in them by knowledge of their subjects and times.
London: MANCUS WARD and Co., Chandos-street; and Belfast.

Will be issued shortly, Part I. of
A MODERN MINISTER.
To be completed in Twelve Monthly Parts.
Price One Shilling.
Each containing 80 pp., with Two Illustrations.

PRACTICE OF POTTERY-PAINTING.
A Handbook by JOHN C. L. SPARKES, Head Master of the Lambeth School of Art, &c. Price 1s.; post-free, 1s. 2d.
London: LEICESTER, BARRE, and CO., 60, Regent-street, W.

DR. EPPS ON CONSTIPATION.—Cloth, post 20 stamps.
CONSTIPATION, HYPOCHONDRIASIS, AND HYSTERIA; 44 Cases. By RICHARD EPPS, M.D. London: JAMES EPPS, 170, Piccadilly; 43, Threadneedle-street.

Large 8vo, pp. 724, cloth, 8s., post-free; or, in half-morocco, 12s.
THE HOMOEOPATHIC DOMESTIC PHYSICIAN. By Drs. PULTE and EPPS.
Revised, with additions to the remedies, by WASHINGTON EPPS, L.R.C.P., M.R.C.S.
Assistant Physician to the London Homoeopathic Hospital.
CONTENTS:—General Diseases—Casual Diseases—Cutaneous Diseases—Fever—Affections of the Mind—the Head—the Eyes—the Ears—the Nose—the Face, Lips, and Jaws—the Teeth, Gums, and Mouth—the Windpipe and Gullet—the Stomach and Bowels—the Urinary and Genital Organs—Diseases of Women—Treatment of Children—Anatomy and Physiology—Hygiene and Hydropathy—Materia Medica—Domestic Surgery—Medical and Surgical Appliances—Dislocations and Luxations—Fractures.
A Chest of Medicines, Book included, 35s. or 25s. 5s.; or, with glass stoppers to all the Tinctures, £4s. or 25s. 5s.
JAMES EPPS and Co., Homoeopathic Chemists, 43, Threadneedle-street; and 170, Piccadilly.

2nd Edition, 8vo, cloth, pp. 1102, price 10s.
HOMOEOPATHIC DOMESTIC MEDICINE. By J. LAURIE, M.D. Completely re-arranged and revised by R. S. Gutteridge, M.D. The most comprehensive Guide published for the use of families, emigrants, and missionaries, being free of all technicalities. The present edition contains, in addition to the symptoms and treatment of all general diseases, including those of Females and Children, many important new chapters, comprising among others the specific characteristic effects of all the new American remedies, plain Directions for the Treatment of Accidents, and illustrations delineating the minor operations in surgery. Hydropathic Appliances, Affection of the Eyes (with a description of the Eyes and their Appendages, and Illustrations showing the various parts of the eye). Full directions are also given for the Treatment of Diseases prevalent in Tropical Climates. A new and concise Dictionary of Medical Terms and Treatment, with leading indications of Treatment prefixed to the various chapters and divisions. An Epitome of the above, 2nd Edition, price 5s.
A Case of Medicines adapted to the former Work, in tinctures or pills, price 24s.; in globules, 25s.
To the latter, tinctures or pills, price 22s.; globules, 21s. 10s.
LEATH and ROSS, 5, St. Paul's-churchyard; and 9, Vere-street, W.

NEW MUSIC.

THE REV. HENRY F. LIMPUS. A new and talented song-writer, whose songs give evidence of much study and originality. "The Skylark" (pub. this day) may be cited as an instance of graceful and happy writing. "Evensong" (published also this day). Price 3s.; each post-free for 18 stamps.
London: ROBERT COCKS and Co., Burlington-street.

BEETHOVEN'S SIX FAVOURITE WALTZES for the PIANOFORTE. Edited and Fingered by GEO. F. WEST. 3s. each. Mozart's Favourite Waltzes, Nos. 1, 2, and 3 carefully and effectively arranged by Geo. F. West. 3s. each; post-free at half price.
London: ROBERT COCKS and Co.

WEST'S (GEORGE FREDERICK) HALF-HOURS with the ORATORIOS and other SACRED COMPOSITIONS, arranged for the PIANOFORTE (elegantly illustrated). Six Books, 4s. each. Post-free at half price in stamps.—London: ROBERT COCKS and Co.

HAMILTON'S MODERN INSTRUCTIONS for the PIANOFORTE. 115th Edition. Sixty Eight pages. 4s.; post-free, 2s. stamps. The number of editions this work has passed through and its success fully guarantees its well-deserved and world-wide popularity.—London: ROBERT COCKS and Co.

LOVE NEVER DIES. New Song.
Composed by A. S. GATTY, and selected by Mr. Maybrick for his forthcoming concert. Post-free for 24 stamps. "It is just the composition to take the popular ear, and to be a favourite with all who can sing and all who hear it."—Vide Orchestra.—London: ROBERT COCKS and Co.

PUBLISHED THIS DAY, STEPHEN ADAMS'S Newest Song, THE SONG OF THE SAILOR BOY. A very melodious and striking song; quite equal to his other effusions. 4s.; post-free for 24 stamps.
London: ROBERT COCKS and Co.

MY LADDIE FAR AWAY (G and E flat). A new and excellent Song. By Miss LINDSAY (Mrs. J. W. Bliss). Post-free for 24 stamps each.
London: ROBERT COCKS and Co., New Burlington-street, and of all Musicians.

THE KNIGHT'S SHIELD. New Song.
Written by Rea; Music by CIBO PINSUTI. "A delightful ballad, which cannot fail in securing rapid success."—Vide Edinburgh Courier. 4s.; post-free, 24 stamps.
London: ROBERT COCKS and Co.

I DREAMT THAT I DWELT IN MARBLE HALT'S. Melody by BALFE. Transcribed for the PIANOFORTE by E. WOODWARD. 3s.; post-free for 18 stamps.
London: ROBERT COCKS and Co.

THE BLACKSMITH. J. W. CHERRY.
Vocal Quartet. Post-free for two stamps. Promises to be as great a favourite as "The Village Chorister" and "Let the hills record." A List of 4s. cheap Vocal Quartets post-free.
London: ROBERT COCKS and Co., New Burlington-street, and of all Musicians.

OTTO BOOTH'S NEW SONGS,
Words by William Ray Smeo.
1. **THE SEA GULL.** Against the Senseless Destruction of Sea Birds.
2. **HEALTH-GIVING SPRING.** In favour of Temperance and Moderation in Drink.
3. **THE MERCHANT CAPTAIN.** Against the Abuse of Power.
Price, net, 1s. 6d. each.
WEBBS and Co., Hanover-street.

THE OLD PARISH CLERK. New Baritone Song by A. C. BARTNUM. Sung with immense success by Thurlay Beale. "A happy inspiration."—Musical Review. 24 stamps.—SHEPHERD and CO., 20, Warwick-lane, E.C.

LOVED and LOST (Geliebt und Verloren) WALTZ by MULLER. Solo or Duet. Post-free, 2s. Band Parts for large or small orchestras may be had. "The most enchanting and fascinating waltz that has been published for many years" (see the story of "Little Blue Bell," in the Christmas Number of the "Illustrated London News," for 1876). DUFF and STEWART, 147, Oxford-street; and of all Music-sellers in town and country.

THE KNIGHT'S RETURN. Trio, for Soprano, Contralto, and Bass. Composed by G. A. MACFARREN. Now being sung with the greatest success. May be had of all Musicians, post-free, for 1s. 6d.
DUFF and STEWART, 147, Oxford-street.

ONLY LOVE CAN TELL. Song. By BEETHOLD TOURS. "Peculiarly fresh and charming, and will prove a great acquisition to sopranos and mezzo-sopranos."—Queen. Sung with great success at the Promenade Concerts, Covent Garden. Post-free, 2s.
DUFF and STEWART, 147, Oxford-street.

THE VILLAGE CHURCH. New Song.
By J. L. HATTON. "One of those simple, unaffected little ditties which will please all alike. For who does not love fresh melody, true expression, and chaste harmony?"—Queen. Sent for 2s.—DUFF and STEWART, 147, Oxford-street.

MUSICAL VALENTINE.
HOWARD'S SHILLING MUSICAL VALENTINE, containing Seven Pieces by well-known Composers, including "The Flower and the Hope" (Song), Ciro Lusati. "Only an 'Ivy-Leaf' (Song), 'Golden Rays,' 'Caprice,' Kintzel, &c. Printed on fine paper from engraved Plates. Full Music Size, and elegantly illustrated in colours and gold by Stannard. "The best valentine ever published."—Review. Post-free, 14 stamps.—HOWARD and CO., 28, Great Marlborough-st., W.

THE GOODWIN SANDS. By F. SCARBROOK. This splendid Baritone Song is invariably encored; it will be sung by Mr. Thurlay Beale, Aquarium, 12th; Hoyston, 15th; Aquarium, 17th; City, 26th and 28th, and March the Post. 24 stamps.
HOWARD and CO., 28, Great Marlborough-street, W.

MASON'S LATEST MUSICAL NOVELTY.
THE BOHEMIAN MUSICAL BOX. Two Shillings. No money can be without one. The most extraordinary value for money in the world.
Title protected. Ent. Sta. Hall. Invented by Dr. T. Ricardel Mason, Pro. Mus. Manufactured in Bohemia; imported and sold only by Mason and Co., London and Paris. The Bohemian Musical Box, 2s. Strong case, ornamental wood, simplified action, constructed on a new principle to play operatic and song. Over 80,000 sold last year.
No. 1, with the following tunes:—
Home, Sweet Home.
Last Rose of Summer.
The Musical Boy.
My Lodging.
Bonnie Dundee.
No. 2 (Revival Hymns).
Ye Servants of God.
Hold the Fort.
Jesus of Nazareth.
Safe in the Arms of Jesus.
King the Bells of Heaven.
No. 3, Various.
Tommy make room.
Come, Birdie, Come.
Madame Argot.
No. 4, with Twelve Airs, superior quality, 3s. 6d., for selection from over 100 numbers.
Nos. 1 to 8, 27 stamps. No. 9, 44 stamps.
Thousands of Testimonials from all classes. Jan. 20, '76:—"Lord Kinton's compliments to Mr. Mason, and is very pleased with the musical-box, and would like two more as soon as possible."
T. F. MASON and CO., 26, Edgware-road, Hyde Park, London, W. Established 1837.

HARMONICOR.—A New and Pretty Instrument, with Mouthpiece and Bell, the notes (two chromatic octaves) are played by valves, the fingering the same as the piano, and the sound nearly that of the oboe. It can be easily played by children or young ladies, as there is no pressure on the lips. Price 45s. 6d., including case.
RIVIERE and HAWKES, 28, Leicester-square, W.

ELEGANT JEWELLERY.
LONDON and RYDER invite inspection of their New Stock, offered as characterised by "Good Taste" and sterling excellence. Bridesmaids' Lockets, Wedding Presents, Court Diamonds, Diamond Ornaments in great variety, charged at prices consistent with reliable value. Necklaces, Head Ornaments, Earrings, Crosses, Pendants, Lockets, Solitaires, Bracelets, &c. Recipients of the only Medal awarded for "General Good Taste" at the International Exhibition, 1873, New Bond-street (corner of Clifford-street). A Collection of Ceylon "Cat's Eyes," worn in India as a talisman to avert evil or misfortune.

NATIONAL INSTITUTION for DISEASES of the SKIN, Gray's-inn-road and Mitre-street, London. Established 1864.
Physician, Dr. Barr Meadows, 47, Victoria-street, S.W.

THE LONDON SCHOOL of HOMOEOPATHY. President, the Right Hon. Lord Ebury. The COMMITTEE gratefully ACKNOWLEDGE the DONATION of £200, from a warm approval of the School of Homoeopathy, towards the funds of this Institution.
WILLIAM BATES, M.D., Hon. Sec.
4, Granville-place, Portman-square.

SMART'S WRITING INSTITUTION, 97a, Quadrant, Regent-street (entrance in Swallow-street). Open from Ten till Nine Daily. Persons of all ages received (privately), and taught at any time suiting their own convenience. Lessons one hour each. No classes. No extras. Improvement guaranteed in eight to twelve easy lessons. Separate rooms for Ladies.—Apply to Mr. Smart as above.

E. DENT and CO., 61, Strand, and 34, Royal Exchange, London, Manufacturers of CHRONOMETERS, WATCHES, CLOCKS, &c. (Catalogues free), to her Majesty the Queen and H.R.H. the Prince of Wales, and Foreign Sovereigns.
Makers of the Great Westminster Clock and of the New Standard Clock of the Royal Observatory, Greenwich.

WALKER'S CRYSTAL CASE WATCHES are superseding all others. Prize Medals—London, 1862; Paris, 1867. Silver Watches, from £44s.; Gold, from £65s. Price Lists sent free.—68, Cornhill; 230, Regent-street; and 76, Strand.

ORIDE GOLD JEWELLERY is the only perfect substitute for 18-Carat Gold. Watches, large or small, very elegant, reliable time-keepers, from 21s. 6d., safe by post, registered. Albert and Victoria Chains, from 6s. post-free. Illustrated Catalogue, free by post.—O. C. BOWE, 88, Brompton-road, South Kensington, London, S.W.

PICTURES.—BEAUTIFULLY-FRAMED PICTURES, from One Guinea each. Engravings, Chromos, and Olographs after the best Masters.—GEORGE REES, 41, 42, 43, Russell-street, Covent-garden; and 115, Strand, W.C.

VALENTINES. ASSER and SHERWIN have the Largest and Best-selected Assortment of NOVELTIES for VALENTINES. Asser and Sherwin, 80 and 81, Strand.

WINTER AMUSEMENTS. The GUINEA CABINET OF GAMES contains Go-Bang, Race, Solitaire, Tactics, snail, Chess, draughts, Backgammon, Dominoes, Fox and Geese, Whist, Crickets, Besique, antipoli; the whole, with rules, in a handsome mahogany case, packed for the country in deal box, on receipt of P.O. order 22s.
ASSER and SHERWIN, 80 and 81, Strand, W.C. London.

WINTER AMUSEMENTS. New Games. ANNEXATION. 10s. 6d. Grey, Cerise, Cream, Green, and Rose. FISHPOUNDS. 7s. 6d., 10s. 6d. WANDERER. 7s. 6d., 9s. 6d. These Games are the best ever invented.

ASSER and SHERWIN'S NEW ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE for SUMMER and WINTER GAMES, also for Prizes and Presents, containing 200 Engravings, free on application.
Asser and Sherwin, 80 and 81, Strand.

VALENTINES, at CHAPMAN'S.—A large Assortment (by Marcus Ward and others), with graceful designs and delicately calligraphic verses, suitable for Children, Scrap-Books, Screens, &c. Prices from 1d. to 1s. An assortment sent on receipt of 2s. 6d., 3s. 6d., or 5s. Post-free.
T. CHAPMAN, 54, Leicester-square, W.C.

VALENTINES at CHAPMAN'S. THE NEW TINTED REPP NOTE-PAPER, in all Shades of Colour.
Caledonian Grey, Fawn, Primrose, Violet, Celestial Blue, Silver Grey, Cerise, Cream, Green, and Rose. Fifty assorted sheets of the above, with square envelopes to match, all stamped with any two or three initials designed as a monogram, or lady's Christian Name, in all shades of colour. Post-free, 6s. stamps or P.O.O.
T. CHAPMAN, Stationer, 54, Leicester-square, W.C.

THE VALENTINE OF THE SEASON. THE NEW TINTED REPP NOTE-PAPER, in all Shades of Colour.
Caledonian Grey, Fawn, Primrose, Violet, Celestial Blue, Silver Grey, Cerise, Cream, Green, and Rose. Fifty assorted sheets of the above and Fifty square Envelopes to match, handsomely illuminated with any lady's Christian Name in Gold and Colour, or Silver and Colour, post-free on receipt of Post-Office order for 10s.
T. CHAPMAN, Stationer, 54, Leicester-square, W.C.

SAINT VALENTINE.—LOVE'S OFFERINGS for the 14th. Exquisite Novelties in FLORAL VALENTINES of FRESH NATURAL FLOWERS. Prices from 2s. 6d. to 5s. Delivered free in London by our own messengers, and sent safely packed by post to all parts of the country. Descriptive Catalogue of Floral Elegancies post-free on application. To prevent disappointment, early orders are respectfully solicited.—WALTER WOOD, FARMLEY, and CO., 19, Park-side, Knightsbridge, S.W.

MONOGRAMS.—RODRIGUES' Novelties in Monograms, Crests, and Addresses. Steel Dies engraved as gems. Note Paper and Envelopes stamped in colour relief and illuminated in gold, silver, and colours.—42, Piccadilly.

VISITING CARDS at H. RODRIGUES'. A Card-Plate elegantly engraved and 100 superfine Cards printed for 4s. 6d. Book-Plates designed and engraved in modern and medieval styles, at Rodrigues', 42, Piccadilly, London, W.

BALL PROGRAMMES at RODRIGUES'. All the New Patterns of the Season, arranged, printed, and stamped in the latest fashion. Bills of Fare, Guest Cards, and invitations in great variety.—42, Piccadilly, London, W.

SCRAPS for SCREENS and SCRAP-BOOKS.—A Large Collection of Coloured Scraps of the best kind—Flowers, Figures, Birds, &c., 1s. per sheet. 12 sheets, 10s. 6d.—WM. BARNARD, 119, Edgware-road, London.

WHITE WOOD ARTICLES, for Painting, Fern Painting, and Decalcomanie; Screens, Book-Covers; Glove, Knitting, and Handkerchief Boxes; Paper-Knives, Fans, &c. Prices List post-free.
WM. BARNARD, 119, Edgware-road, London.

FOR FAMILY ARMS (Lincoln's - Inn Heraldic Office) send Name and County. Sketch, 3s. 6d., or stamps. Arms Painted and Engraved on Seals, Book-plates, Dies &c.—PUGH BROS., Great Turnstile, Lincoln's-inn.

SHERIFFS' TRUMPET BANNERS painted with Armorial Ensigns, Official Seals, Presentation Addresses, Hatchments, and Memorial Brasses.—PUGH BROS., Lincoln's-inn Heraldic Office, Great Turnstile, London, W.C.

FOR ARMS and CREST send Name and County to T. MORING, Inns of Court Heraldic Office, 44, High Holborn, W.C. Plain sketch, 3s. 6d.; Coloured, 7s. 6d. Seals and Dies. Price-List post-free.

VITREMANIE.—An Easy Method of Decorating Windows in Churches, Public Buildings, and Private Houses, by Real Stained Glass. Illustrated Handbook of Instructions, post-free, 1s. 2d. Particulars free.
London: J. BARNARD and SON, 339, Oxford-street, W.

PHOTOGRAPHY SIMPLIFIED. Landscapes or Portraits taken with DUBRONI'S PATENT CAMERA. Its working learnt in half an hour. Apparatus from £2. Instructions, your stampy paid.—LECHERTIER, BARBE, and CO., Artists' Colourmen, 60, Regent-street, W.

JOSEPH GILLOTT'S STEEL PENS. Sold by all Stationers THROUGHOUT THE WORLD.

FURNITURE.
New ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE containing the
Price of Every Article required, in 1. 2. 3.
MAPLE and CO., 145, Tottenham-court-road, London.

BED-ROOM FURNITURE.
100 Styles of various designs in stock, from 21s.
to 240s.
MAPLE and CO., 145, Tottenham-court-road, London.

CARPETS.
British and Foreign, of every description. 500 Pieces
best Brussels, old patterns, 3s. 6d. per yard.
MAPLE and CO., 145, Tottenham-court-road, London.

CRETONE CHINTZ.
Just received from Mulhouse, a Manufacturer's Stock of
about 1000 Pieces, at prices varying from 10s. per yard.
These goods are about half the price they were.
MAPLE and CO., 145, Tottenham-court-road, London.

SILK DAMASKS.
The largest and most varied assortment at old prices.
Satin, Silks, Cotelines, Silk Rega of all Colours, in Stock.
MAPLE and CO., 145, Tottenham-court-road, London.

LEWIN CRAWCOUR and CO.,
COMPLETE HOUSE FURNISHERS, 71, 73, and 75,
Brompton-road, London (established 1810). Their
stock is one of the largest in the kingdom, and
arranged in numerous Show-Rooms, some of colossal
extent and of grand effect. Inspection invited.
Travellers sent to any part of the kingdom to submit
estimates and designs and take instructions.

LEWIN CRAWCOUR and CO., having
effected special arrangements with the Railway
Companies, are now prepared to undertake COM-
PLETE FURNISHING ORDERS in any part of
England, delivering, fitting, and fixing the Fur-
niture, entirely free of cost or risk to the purchaser,
there being no charge for packing, carriage, or men's
time.

LEWIN CRAWCOUR and CO.'S complete
ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE, new and enlarged
Edition, gratis and post-free, contains nearly 700
Designs of useful, artistic, and well-seasoned Fur-
niture, and also Estimates for completely Furnishing
any class of house.
71, 73, and 75, Brompton-road, London.

JOHN MORTLOCK
begs to call attention to the
"EVERY-DAY" DINNER SERVICES.
complete for 12 Persons, 4 15s.
Colours are indestructible.
The Pottery Galleries,
203 and 204 Oxford-street, 21 and 23, Orchard-street,
Portman-square, W.

SPOONS and FORKS.—SLACK'S SILVER
ELECTRO-PLATE is a coating of Sterling Silver over Nickel.
The fact of twenty years' test is ample proof of its durability.
Table Spoons or Forks, 30s. and 33s. per dozen. Dessert, 20s. and
30s. Tea, 12s. and 15s. Candelabra, 20s. and 30s. per pair.
—Richard and John Slack, 38, Strand, London.

DEANE and CO.'S TABLE CUTLERY
celebrated for more than 150 years, remains unrivalled for
quality and cheapness. The stock, extensive and complete,
affords a choice suited to every purchaser.
Ivory Handles, 1s. 6d. 1s. 8d. 1s. 10d. 1s. 12d. 2s. 0d. 2s. 2d. 2s. 4d. 2s. 6d. 2s. 8d. 2s. 10d. 2s. 12d. 3s. 0d. 3s. 2d. 3s. 4d. 3s. 6d. 3s. 8d. 3s. 10d. 3s. 12d. 4s. 0d. 4s. 2d. 4s. 4d. 4s. 6d. 4s. 8d. 4s. 10d. 4s. 12d. 5s. 0d. 5s. 2d. 5s. 4d. 5s. 6d. 5s. 8d. 5s. 10d. 5s. 12d. 6s. 0d. 6s. 2d. 6s. 4d. 6s. 6d. 6s. 8d. 6s. 10d. 6s. 12d. 7s. 0d. 7s. 2d. 7s. 4d. 7s. 6d. 7s. 8d. 7s. 10d. 7s. 12d. 8s. 0d. 8s. 2d. 8s. 4d. 8s. 6d. 8s. 8d. 8s. 10d. 8s. 12d. 9s. 0d. 9s. 2d. 9s. 4d. 9s. 6d. 9s. 8d. 9s. 10d. 9s. 12d. 10s. 0d. 10s. 2d. 10s. 4d. 10s. 6d. 10s. 8d. 10s. 10d. 10s. 12d. 11s. 0d. 11s. 2d. 11s. 4d. 11s. 6d. 11s. 8d. 11s. 10d. 11s. 12d. 12s. 0d. 12s. 2d. 12s. 4d. 12s. 6d. 12s. 8d. 12s. 10d. 12s. 12d. 13s. 0d. 13s. 2d. 13s. 4d. 13s. 6d. 13s. 8d. 13s. 10d. 13s. 12d. 14s. 0d. 14s. 2d. 14s. 4d. 14s. 6d. 14s. 8d. 14s. 10d. 14s. 12d. 15s. 0d. 15s. 2d. 15s. 4d. 15s. 6d. 15s. 8d. 15s. 10d. 15s. 12d. 16s. 0d. 16s. 2d. 16s. 4d. 16s. 6d. 16s. 8d. 16s. 10d. 16s. 12d. 17s. 0d. 17s. 2d. 17s. 4d. 17s. 6d. 17s. 8d. 17s. 10d. 17s. 12d. 18s. 0d. 18s. 2d. 18s. 4d. 18s. 6d. 18s. 8d. 18s. 10d. 18s. 12d. 19s. 0d. 19s. 2d. 19s. 4d. 19s. 6d. 19s. 8d. 19s. 10d. 19s. 12d. 20s. 0d. 20s. 2d. 20s. 4d. 20s. 6d. 20s. 8d. 20s. 10d. 20s. 12d. 21s. 0d. 21s. 2d. 21s. 4d. 21s. 6d. 21s. 8d. 21s. 10d. 21s. 12d. 22s. 0d. 22s. 2d. 22s. 4d. 22s. 6d. 22s. 8d. 22s. 10d. 22s. 12d. 23s. 0d. 23s. 2d. 23s. 4d. 23s. 6d. 23s. 8d. 23s. 10d. 23s. 12d. 24s. 0d. 24s. 2d. 24s. 4d. 24s. 6d. 24s. 8d. 24s. 10d. 24s. 12d. 25s. 0d. 25s. 2d. 25s. 4d. 25s. 6d. 25s. 8d. 25s. 10d. 25s. 12d. 26s. 0d. 26s. 2d. 26s. 4d. 26s. 6d. 26s. 8d. 26s. 10d. 26s. 12d. 27s. 0d. 27s. 2d. 27s. 4d. 27s. 6d. 27s. 8d. 27s. 10d. 27s. 12d. 28s. 0d. 28s. 2d. 28s. 4d. 28s. 6d. 28s. 8d. 28s. 10d. 28s. 12d. 29s. 0d. 29s. 2d. 29s. 4d. 29s. 6d. 29s. 8d. 29s. 10d. 29s. 12d. 30s. 0d. 30s. 2d. 30s. 4d. 30s. 6d. 30s. 8d. 30s. 10d. 30s. 12d. 31s. 0d. 31s. 2d. 31s. 4d. 31s. 6d. 31s. 8d. 31s. 10d. 31s. 12d. 32s. 0d. 32s. 2d. 32s. 4d. 32s. 6d. 32s. 8d. 32s. 10d. 32s. 12d. 33s. 0d. 33s. 2d. 33s. 4d. 33s. 6d. 33s. 8d. 33s. 10d. 33s. 12d. 34s. 0d. 34s. 2d. 34s. 4d. 34s. 6d. 34s. 8d. 34s. 10d. 34s. 12d. 35s. 0d. 35s. 2d. 35s. 4d. 35s. 6d. 35s. 8d. 35s. 10d. 35s. 12d. 36s. 0d. 36s. 2d. 36s. 4d. 36s. 6d. 36s. 8d. 36s. 10d. 36s. 12d. 37s. 0d. 37s. 2d. 37s. 4d. 37s. 6d. 37s. 8d. 37s. 10d. 37s. 12d. 38s. 0d. 38s. 2d. 38s. 4d. 38s. 6d. 38s. 8d. 38s. 10d. 38s. 12d. 39s. 0d. 39s. 2d. 39s. 4d. 39s. 6d. 39s. 8d. 39s. 10d. 39s. 12d. 40s. 0d. 40s. 2d. 40s. 4d. 40s. 6d. 40s. 8d. 40s. 10d. 40s. 12d. 41s. 0d. 41s. 2d. 41s. 4d. 41s. 6d. 41s. 8d. 41s. 10d. 41s. 12d. 42s. 0d. 42s. 2d. 42s. 4d. 42s. 6d. 42s. 8d. 42s. 10d. 42s. 12d. 43s. 0d. 43s. 2d. 43s. 4d. 43s. 6d. 43s. 8d. 43s. 10d. 43s. 12d. 44s. 0d. 44s. 2d. 44s. 4d. 44s. 6d. 44s. 8d. 44s. 10d. 44s. 12d. 45s. 0d. 45s. 2d. 45s. 4d. 45s. 6d. 45s. 8d. 45s. 10d. 45s. 12d. 46s. 0d. 46s. 2d. 46s. 4d. 46s. 6d. 46s. 8d. 46s. 10d. 46s. 12d. 47s. 0d. 47s. 2d. 47s. 4d. 47s. 6d. 47s. 8d. 47s. 10d. 47s. 12d. 48s. 0d. 48s. 2d. 48s. 4d. 48s. 6d. 48s. 8d. 48s. 10d. 48s. 12d. 49s. 0d. 49s. 2d. 49s. 4d. 49s. 6d. 49s. 8d. 49s. 10d. 49s. 12d. 50s. 0d. 50s. 2d. 50s. 4d. 50s. 6d. 50s. 8d. 50s. 10d. 50s. 12d. 51s. 0d. 51s. 2d. 51s. 4d. 51s. 6d. 51s. 8d. 51s. 10d. 51s. 12d. 52s. 0d. 52s. 2d. 52s. 4d. 52s. 6d. 52s. 8d. 52s. 10d. 52s. 12d. 53s. 0d. 53s. 2d. 53s. 4d. 53s. 6d. 53s. 8d. 53s. 10d. 53s. 12d. 54s. 0d. 54s. 2d. 54s. 4d. 54s. 6d. 54s. 8d. 54s. 10d. 54s. 12d. 55s. 0d. 55s. 2d. 55s. 4d. 55s. 6d. 55s. 8d. 55s. 10d. 55s. 12d. 56s. 0d. 56s. 2d. 56s. 4d. 56s. 6d. 56s. 8d. 56s. 10d. 56s. 12d. 57s. 0d. 57s. 2d. 57s. 4d. 57s. 6d. 57s. 8d. 57s. 10d. 57s. 12d. 58s. 0d. 58s. 2d. 58s. 4d. 58s. 6d. 58s. 8d. 58s. 10d. 58s. 12d. 59s. 0d. 59s. 2d. 59s. 4d. 59s. 6d. 59s. 8d. 59s. 10d. 59s. 12d. 60s. 0d. 60s. 2d. 60s. 4d. 60s. 6d. 60s. 8d. 60s. 10d. 60s. 12d. 61s. 0d. 61s. 2d. 61s. 4d. 61s. 6d. 61s. 8d. 61s. 10d. 61s. 12d. 62s. 0d. 62s. 2d. 62s. 4d. 62s. 6d. 62s. 8d. 62s. 10d. 62s. 12d. 63s. 0d. 63s. 2d. 63s. 4d. 63s. 6d. 63s. 8d. 63s. 10d. 63s. 12d. 64s. 0d. 64s. 2d. 64s. 4d. 64s. 6d. 64s. 8d. 64s. 10d. 64s. 12d. 65s. 0d. 65s. 2d. 65s. 4d. 65s. 6d. 65s. 8d. 65s. 10d. 65s. 12d. 66s. 0d. 66s. 2d. 66s. 4d. 66s. 6d. 66s. 8d. 66s. 10d. 66s. 12d. 67s. 0d. 67s. 2d. 67s. 4d. 67s. 6d. 67s. 8d. 67s. 10d. 67s. 12d. 68s. 0d. 68s. 2d. 68s. 4d. 68s. 6d. 68s. 8d. 68s. 10d. 68s. 12d. 69s. 0d. 69s. 2d. 69s. 4d. 69s. 6d. 69s. 8d. 69s. 10d. 69s. 12d. 70s. 0d. 70s. 2d. 70s. 4d. 70s. 6d. 70s. 8d. 70s. 10d. 70s. 12d. 71s. 0d. 71s. 2d. 71s. 4d. 71s. 6d. 71s. 8d. 71s. 10d. 71s. 12d. 72s. 0d. 72s. 2d. 72s. 4d. 72s. 6d. 72s. 8d. 72s. 10d. 72s. 12d. 73s. 0d. 73s. 2d. 73s. 4d. 73s. 6d. 73s. 8d. 73s. 10d. 73s. 12d. 74s. 0d. 74s. 2d. 74s. 4d. 74s. 6d. 74s. 8d. 74s. 10d. 74s. 12d. 75s. 0d. 75s. 2d. 75s. 4d. 75s. 6d. 75s. 8d. 75s. 10d. 75s. 12d. 76s. 0d. 76s. 2d. 76s. 4d. 76s. 6d. 76s. 8d. 76s. 10d. 76s. 12d. 77s. 0d. 77s. 2d. 77s. 4d. 77s. 6d. 77s. 8d. 77s. 10d. 77s. 12d. 78s. 0d. 78s. 2d. 78s. 4d. 78s. 6d. 78s. 8d. 78s. 10d. 78s. 12d. 79s. 0d. 79s. 2d. 79s. 4d. 79s. 6d. 79s. 8d. 79s. 10d. 79s. 12d. 80s. 0d. 80s. 2d. 80s. 4d. 80s. 6d. 80s. 8d. 80s. 10d. 80s. 12d. 81s. 0d. 81s. 2d. 81s. 4d. 81s. 6d. 81s. 8d. 81s. 10d. 81s. 12d. 82s. 0d. 82s. 2d. 82s. 4d. 82s. 6d. 82s. 8d. 82s. 10d. 82s. 12d. 83s. 0d. 83s. 2d. 83s. 4d. 83s. 6d. 83s. 8d. 83s. 10d. 83s. 12d. 84s. 0d. 84s. 2d. 84s. 4d. 84s. 6d. 84s. 8d. 84s. 10d. 84s. 12d. 85s. 0d. 85s. 2d. 85s. 4d. 85s. 6d. 85s. 8d. 85s. 10d. 85s. 12d. 86s. 0d. 86s. 2d. 86s. 4d. 86s. 6d. 86s. 8d. 86s. 10d. 86s. 12d. 87s. 0d. 87s. 2d. 87s. 4d. 87s. 6d. 87s. 8d. 87s. 10d. 87s. 12d. 88s. 0d. 88s. 2d. 88s. 4d. 88s. 6d. 88s. 8d. 88s. 10d. 88s. 12d. 89s. 0d. 89s. 2d. 89s. 4d. 89s. 6d. 89s. 8d. 89s. 10d. 89s. 12d. 90s. 0d. 90s. 2d. 90s. 4d. 90s. 6d. 90s. 8d. 90s. 10d. 90s. 12d. 91s. 0d. 91s. 2d. 91s. 4d. 91s. 6d. 91s. 8d. 91s. 10d. 91s. 12d. 92s. 0d. 92s. 2d. 92s. 4d. 92s. 6d. 92s. 8d. 92s. 10d. 92s. 12d. 93s. 0d. 93s. 2d. 93s. 4d. 93s. 6d. 93s. 8d. 93s. 10d. 93s. 12d. 94s. 0d. 94s. 2d. 94s. 4d. 94s. 6d. 94s. 8d. 94s. 10d. 94s. 12d. 95s. 0d. 95s. 2d. 95s. 4d. 95s. 6d. 95s. 8d. 95s. 10d. 95s. 12d. 96s. 0d. 96s. 2d. 96s. 4d. 96s. 6d. 96s. 8d. 96s. 10d. 96s. 12d. 97s. 0d. 97s. 2d. 97s. 4d. 97s. 6d. 97s. 8d. 97s. 10d. 97s. 12d. 98s. 0d. 98s. 2d. 98s. 4d. 98s. 6d. 98s. 8d. 98s. 10d. 98s. 12d. 99s. 0d. 99s. 2d. 99s. 4d. 99s. 6d. 99s. 8d. 99s. 10d. 99s. 12d. 100s. 0d. 100s. 2d. 100s. 4d. 100s. 6d. 100s. 8d. 100s. 10d. 100s. 12d.

DEANE'S FENDERS and FIREIRONS.
Deane and Co.'s Show-rooms for the display of these
goods contain a large, cheap, and choice variety of patterns.
Fenders, Drawing-room, 22s. 6d. 24s. 26s. 28s. 30s. 32s. 34s. 36s. 38s. 40s. 42s. 44s. 46s. 48s. 50s. 52s. 54s. 56s. 58s. 60s. 62s. 64s. 66s. 68s. 70s. 72s. 74s. 76s. 78s. 80s. 82s. 84s. 86s. 88s. 90s. 92s. 94s. 96s. 98s. 100s. 102s. 104s. 106s. 108s. 110s. 112s. 114s. 116s. 118s. 120s. 122s. 124s. 126s. 128s. 130s. 132s. 134s. 136s. 138s. 140s. 142s. 144s. 146s. 148s. 150s. 152s. 154s. 156s. 158s. 160s. 162s. 164s. 166s. 168s. 170s. 172s. 174s. 176s. 178s. 180s. 182s. 184s. 186s. 188s. 190s. 192s. 194s. 196s. 198s. 200s. 202s. 204s. 206s. 208s. 210s. 212s. 214s. 216s. 218s. 220s. 222s. 224s. 226s. 228s. 230s. 232s. 234s. 236s. 238s. 240s. 242s. 244s. 246s. 248s. 250s. 252s. 254s. 256s. 258s. 260s. 262s. 264s. 266s. 268s. 270s. 272s. 274s. 276s. 278s. 280s. 282s. 284s. 286s. 288s. 290s. 292s. 294s. 296s. 298s. 300s. 302s. 304s. 306s. 308s. 310s. 312s. 314s. 316s. 318s. 320s. 322s. 324s. 326s. 328s. 330s. 332s. 334s. 336s. 338s. 340s. 342s. 344s. 346s. 348s. 350s. 352s. 354s. 356s. 358s. 360s. 362s. 364s. 366s. 368s. 370s. 372s. 374s. 376s. 378s. 380s. 382s. 384s. 386s. 388s. 390s. 392s. 394s. 396s. 398s. 400s. 402s. 404s. 406s. 408s. 410s. 412s. 414s. 416s. 418s. 420s. 422s. 424s. 426s. 428s. 430s. 432s. 434s. 436s. 438s. 440s. 442s. 444s. 446s. 448s. 450s. 452s. 454s. 456s. 458s. 460s. 462s. 464s. 466s. 468s. 470s. 472s. 474s. 476s. 478s. 480s. 482s. 484s. 486s. 488s. 490s. 492s. 494s. 496s. 498s. 500s. 502s. 504s. 506s. 508s. 510s. 512s. 514s. 516s. 518s. 520s. 522s. 524s. 526s. 528s. 530s. 532s. 534s. 536s. 538s. 540s. 542s. 544s. 546s. 548s. 550s. 552s. 554s. 556s. 558s. 560s. 562s. 564s. 566s. 568s. 570s. 572s. 574s. 576s. 578s. 580s. 582s. 584s. 586s. 588s. 590s. 592s. 594s. 596s. 598s. 600s. 602s. 604s. 606s. 608s. 610s. 612s. 614s. 616s. 618s. 620s. 622s. 624s. 626s. 628s. 630s. 632s. 634s. 636s. 638s. 640s. 642s. 644s. 646s. 648s. 650s. 652s. 654s. 656s. 658s. 660s. 662s. 664s. 666s. 668s. 670s. 672s. 674s. 676s. 678s. 680s. 682s. 684s. 686s. 688s. 690s. 692s. 694s. 696s. 698s. 700s. 702s. 704s. 706s. 708s. 710s. 712s. 714s. 716s. 718s. 720s. 722s. 724s. 726s. 728s. 730s. 732s. 734s. 736s. 738s. 740s. 742s. 744s. 746s. 748s. 750s. 752s. 754s. 756s. 758s. 760s. 762s. 764s. 766s. 768s. 770s. 772s. 774s. 776s. 778s. 780s. 782s. 784s. 786s. 788s. 790s. 792s. 794s. 796s. 798s. 800s. 802s. 804s. 806s. 808s. 810s. 812s. 814s. 816s. 818s. 820s. 822s. 824s. 826s. 828s. 830s. 832s. 834s. 836s. 838s. 840s. 842s. 844s. 846s. 848s. 850s. 852s. 854s. 856s. 858s. 860s. 862s. 864s. 866s. 868s. 870s. 872s. 874s. 876s. 878s. 880s. 882s. 884s. 886s. 888s. 890s. 892s. 894s. 896s. 898s. 900s. 902s. 904s. 906s. 908s. 910s. 912s. 914s. 916s. 918s. 920s. 922s. 924s. 926s. 928s. 930s. 932s. 934s. 936s. 938s. 940s. 942s. 944s. 946s. 948s. 950s. 952s. 954s. 956s. 958s. 960s. 962s. 964s. 966s. 968s. 970s. 972s. 974s. 976s. 978s. 980s. 982s. 984s. 986s. 988s. 990s. 992s. 994s. 996s. 998s. 1000s. 1002s. 1004s. 1006s. 1008s. 1010s. 1012s. 1014s. 1016s. 1018s. 1020s. 1022s. 1024s. 1026s. 1028s. 1030s. 1032s. 1034s. 1036s. 1038s. 1040s. 1042s. 1044s. 1046s. 1048s. 1050s. 1052s. 1054s. 1056s. 1058s. 1060s. 1062s. 1064s. 1066s. 1068s. 1070s. 1072s. 1074s. 1076s. 1078s. 1080s. 1082s. 1084s. 1086s. 1088s. 1090s. 1092s. 1094s. 1096s. 1098s. 1100s. 1102s. 1104s. 1106s. 1108s. 1110s. 1112s. 1114s. 1116s. 1118s. 1120s. 1122s. 1124s. 1126s. 1128s. 1130s. 1132s. 1134s. 1136s. 1138s. 1140s. 1142s. 1144s. 1146s. 1148s. 1150s. 1152s. 1154s. 1156s. 1158s. 1160s. 1162s. 1164s. 1166s. 1168s. 1170s. 1172s. 1174s. 1176s. 1178s. 1180s. 1182s. 1184s. 1186s. 1188s. 1190s. 1192s. 1194s. 1196s. 1198s. 1200s. 1202s. 1204s. 1206s. 1208s. 1210s. 1212s. 1214s. 1216s. 1218s. 1220s. 1222s. 1224s. 1226s. 1228s. 1230s. 1232s. 1234s. 1236s. 1238s. 1240s. 1242s. 1244s. 1246s. 1248s. 1250s. 1252s. 1254s. 1256s. 1258s. 1260s. 1262s. 1264s. 1266s. 1268s. 1270s. 1272s. 1274s. 1276s. 1278s. 1280s. 1282s. 1284s. 1286s. 1288s. 1290s. 1292s. 1294s. 1296s. 1298s. 1300s. 1302s. 1304s. 1306s. 1308s. 1310s. 1312s. 1314s. 1316s. 1318s. 1320s. 1322s. 1324s. 1326s. 1328s. 1330s. 1332s. 1334s. 1336s. 1338s. 1340s. 1342s. 1344s. 1346s. 1348s. 1350s. 1352s. 1354s. 1356s. 1358s. 1360s. 1362s. 1364s. 1366s. 1368s. 1370s. 1372s. 1374s. 1376s. 1378s. 1380s. 1382s. 1384s. 1386s. 1388s. 1390s. 1392s. 1394s. 1396s. 1398s. 1400s. 1402s. 1404s. 1406s. 1408s. 1410s. 1412s. 1414s. 1416s. 1418s. 1420s. 1422s. 1424s. 1426s. 1428s. 1430s. 1432s. 1434s. 1436s. 1438s. 1440s. 1442s. 1444s. 1446s. 1448s. 1450s. 1452s. 1454s. 1456s. 1458s. 1460s. 1462s. 1464s. 1466s. 1468s. 1470s. 1

NEW MUSIC.

Q. GORDON, JR., FARMER.

C. GODFREY'S DANCE MUSIC.

PRINCESS TOTO QUADRILLE. Solo and Duet	4s.
PRINCESS TOTO WALTZ	4s.
PRINCESS TOTO GALOP	4s.
ROSALINE. New Waltz	4s.
LEONIE. New Waltz	4s.
ROYAL EDINBURGH LANCERS	4s.

Free by post, 24 stamps each.

METZLER and Co., 37, Great Marlborough-street, W.

NEW PIANOFORTE PIECES.
 LES ARCHES D'ARMAGNAC LAMOTHE.
 SOLEIL COUCHANT LE BEAU.
 LE PATRIOTISME LE BEAU.
 ECHOES OF THE STREETS FITZGERALD.
 LONDON LIFE LUTZ.
 Post-free, 24 stamps each.
 Horwood and Crew, 42, New Bond-street.

W. T. WRIGHTON'S NEW SONGS.
• I'LL LOVE THEE DEARLY STILL (2A)

and F)	..	..	..	..	Price 4s.
IF EVERY STAR (Serenade)..	..	..	..	..	Price 4s.
HAPPY HOURS (Ballad)	..	..	..	..	Price 4s.
THE BLIND BOY'S SONG (sung by Miss Edith Wynne)	..	..	..	..	Price 4s.
Half price and post-free.					

HOPWOOD and CREW, 42, New Bond-street.

MADAME PATEY'S NEW SONGS.
I CANNOT FORGET (Sainton-Dolby), THE FELLING
OF THE TREES (Anderton). 2s. each net, post-free.

E. C. BOOBER and Co., 145, High-street, Notting-hill.

MADAME LEMMENS'S NEW SONG.
THEY SAY (Randeegger). 2s. net, post-free.
E. C. BOOBER and Co., 145, High-street, Notting-hill, W.

CHAPPELL AND CO. HAVE ON VIEW

PIANOFORTES by **BROADWOOD,**
COLLARD, ERARD, and also those of the best French
and German Manufacturers, which may be **HIRED** on the
THREE-YEARS' SYSTEM, at 50, New Bond-street.

CHAPPELL'S ENGLISH 20-GUINEA OR SCHOOL-ROOM PIANOFORTE, with Check Action, in Canadian Walnut or Mahogany. This instrument combines good quality of tone and excellence of workmanship. Capable of enduring hard school practice without going out of order. In Solid Oak or White Ash, 22gs.; Rosewood or Walnut Case, 27gs.

CHAPPELL and CO.'S ORIENTAL
MODEL PIANOFORTE, Iron Frame, Trichord throughout,
Check Action, Seven Octaves, Solid Walnut Case. FIFTY-FIVE
GUINEAS; or Solid Mahogany or Black Walnut Case, and
Check Action, FORTY-THREE GUINEAS; with Plain Action,
THIRTY EIGHT GUINEAS.
Made expressly to withstand the heat and moisture of extreme

limates. Every part that is glued is also secured with screws. The felt on the hammers, &c., is fastened with pins. The back and the silk frame are lined with perforated zinc to keep out damp and insects; and every precaution taken that has been suggested by persons who have had many years' experience in the care of musical instruments in India and China.

Testimonials of the durability of these Instruments can be seen at 50, New Bond-street.

The price includes—1, Packing-cases of tin and wood; 2, A suitable tuning hammer or key; 3, A tuning fork; 4, Some addi-

tioned strings; 5, A Book on Tuning and Preserving the Instrument 6, And the Carriage to the Docks.
Show-Rooms, 50, New Bond-street.
Factory, Chalk Farm-road.

CHAPPELL and CO.'S MIGNON
IRON GRANDS, with Transverse-String Bass, 75gs. to
85gs. The smallest Horizontal Piano made; length only
5 ft. 9 in.

CHAPPELL and CO.'S THREE-YEARS' SYSTEM of HIRING HARMONIUMS, from 5gs. per year and upwards.

CHAPPELL and CO.'S ALEXANDRE

ORGAN HARMONIUMS, from 4 gs. to 150 gs. Full Illustrated List free by post.

L'HARPE EOLIENNE, ORGUE DE SALON with eighteen stops, fourteen half-tones, and

percutti in action, double expression, pneumatic action, &c., of the finest workmanship. This model has been commended highly by all musicians who have tried it. Price 150 gs. CHAPPELL and CO., 50, New Bond-street.

CHAPPELL and CO.'S ALEXANDRE
ORGANS. The best imitation of real pipe organs yet produced. From 20s. to 120s. A number of these instruments returned from hire to be sold at greatly reduced prices for cash. Full descriptive Catalogue free by post.
CHAPPELL and CO., 50, New Bond-street.

CHAPPELL and CO.'S ALEXANDRE
CHURCH MODEL HARMONIUMS, with two rows of
keys and 24 octaves of pedals, from 43gs. to 150gs.
SHOW-ROOMS—49, 50, and 51, NEW BOND-STREET.

MASON and HAMLIN'S AMERICAN
ORGANS,
Assigned the
FIRST RANK

in addition to
PRIZE MEDAL,
unanimously
by the JURY
at the
PHILADELPHIA EXHIBITION.
The ONLY ORGANS assigned THIS RANK

Sole Agents, METZLER and CO., Gt. Marlborough-st., London.

CRAMER'S GRAND PIANOFORTES,
75 gs., 85 gs., 95 gs., and 105 gs.
Regent-street and Moorfields-street.

CRAMER'S PIANETTES,
from 25 gs. to 50 gs.
Regent-street and Moorgate-street.

CRAMER'S INDIAN PIANOFORTES,
45 gs. to 75 gs.
Regent-street and Moorgate-street.

CRAMER'S THREE YEARS' SYSTEM of

PIANOS. £1 per Month, on the Three-Years'

PIANOS, at £18; **Pianos**, at £20; **Pianos**, at

£25.—GREAT SALE of PIANOFORTES returned from
Abroad. Full compass, equal to new, at half the original prices.
Packed free and forwarded to any part. Descriptive Lists
sent post-free on application.—THOMAS OETZMANN and CO., 27,
Baker-street, London.

TWENTY-POUND SCHOOL-ROOM
PIANO (Co-operative price for cash). Seven octaves
strong, sound, and substantial. Adapted for hard practice.
Packed free. Illustrated book of designs gratis and post-free,
THOMAS OETZMANN and CO., 27, Baker-street, W.

EBONY and GOLD PIANOS, 25 guineas, 35 guineas, and 45 guineas.—These charming and elegant pianos, with ornate embellishments, repetition action, and every recent improvement, may now be obtained at the above

LOW prices for cash or on the Three-years System, at 1 guinea per month. The new Illustrated Catalogue gratis and post-free.
THOMAS OETZMANN and CO., 27, Baker-street, W.

rich, full tone, in very handsome Italian walnut-wood case, with elaborately carved and fretwork front, and cabriole truss legs. The usual price charged for this instrument is 50 guineas. Drawings of this beautiful piano sent post-free on application.

THOMAS OETZMANN and CO., 27, Baker-st., Portman-square.

OETZMANN'S SHORT IRON GRAND
PIANOS, new foreign model, seven octaves, trishord. The richest, fullest, and most brilliant instruments of moderate size that have ever been manufactured. The prices are only half the amount of the larger grands.—Thomas Oetzmann and Co.,

LONDON: Printed and Published at the Office, 198, Strand, in the Parish of St. Clement Danes, in the County of Middlesex, by GEORGE C. LEIGHTON, 198, Strand, aforesaid.—SATURDAY,

FEBRUARY 10, 1877.



THE IMPERIAL DURBAR AT DELHI: THE CHIEF HERALD READING THE PROCLAMATION.



THE IMPERIAL DURBAR AT DELHI: THE NIZAM OF HYDERABAD PRESENTING HIS "NUZZUR."

THE IMPERIAL DURBAR AT DELHI.

We present some more complete Illustrations, following those already published, of the proceedings at Delhi upon the occasion of the splendid assemblage of Indian Princes and Ruling Chiefs, convened by Lord Lytton, Viceroy and Governor-General, for the solemn proclamation of her Majesty's new title as Empress of India. These Illustrations are again supplied by the Sketches of an esteemed correspondent, Lieutenant C. Pulley, of the 3rd Ghorkhas.

The large Engraving which occupies the two middle pages of this Number, shows the scene, on New-Year's Day, at the actual performance of the ceremonial, which took place, a few miles north of the city of Delhi, upon a superb canopied dais, erected for the occasion, decorated with flags and heraldic shields. A semicircular range of raised seats, under a canopy of corresponding design, stood on each side of the central dais, forming a grand amphitheatre, and was filled with the native Princes and Rajahs, all in gorgeous and glittering attire. It was an amazing display of rich variety in colours, gold, and jewels. The Imperial standard was hoisted, immediately after the reading of the proclamation, on the masts planted at the verge of the circle. There were seats for a large number of spectators at the back of the dais, which were occupied by many English Government officials, with their families and friends. The guard of honour, and the guns for saluting, were posted in front of the dais. Outside the circle were drawn up the troops, mustering 15,000, and consisting of six regiments of infantry deployed in front, with others in their rear, in line of quarter-columns; and of cavalry and artillery behind the infantry, with other batteries of artillery posted on each flank. The whole plan of this arrangement is shown by a "Bird's-Eye View," in the page Engraving in our present Supplement, for which we are also indebted to Lieutenant Pulley. The throng of native grandees and their attendants, with richly caparisoned elephants and horses, and with banners of all colours exhibiting a variety of devices, far exceeded any gathering to meet the Prince of Wales.

The Viceroy, who was accompanied by Lady Lytton and his daughters, with a brilliant suite, ascended the dais and took his seat on the Imperial throne. The heraldic trumpeters sounded a flourish, and Major Barnes, the Chief Herald, read the Imperial Proclamation in English; a translation in the Urdu language was read by the Foreign Secretary to the General Government of India. A salute of one hundred and one guns was fired by the artillery, and a *feu de joie* by the infantry. The Viceroy then delivered his speech, explaining the motives and consequences of this great political act. The National Anthem was played by all the military bands.

During several days before and after the Proclamation Day a long series of state visits were exchanged by the Viceroy with the native grandees and potentates of India, each of whom sojourned in his own separate camp on the plain, near the Viceregal Camp. They were guarded by detachments of their own troops; and our correspondent, as a military man, has been induced to sketch the curious diversities of figure, uniform, and equipment which he observed among these native soldiery. He has also furnished an illustration of the scene in the Viceroy's tent, or Shamiana, when the young Nizam of Hyderabad came to present his "nuzzur," or complimentary gift, to the representative of the British Indian Empire.

The page Engraving of "Sketches at the Delhi Durbar" shows the appearance of different classes of native Indian troops. The African cavalry guard of the Nizam, consisting mostly of Somalis and Seedees, were under the command of Captain Ahmed Abdoolah, a native of Bagdad, and a very intelligent officer, who speaks English perfectly. These troopers are fine, smart-looking men, of whom the Nizam had brought only fifty to the Durbar; they wear a coat of dark blue with white facings, a scarlet waistcoat, a fez cap with long black tassel, breeches, and boots; they are mounted generally on Persian horses. Next to these, at the top of the page, stands beside his horse a native officer of the 3rd Bengal Cavalry. Some of these are very fine fellows, Sikhs, Pathams, Afghans, Afreedees, and others. Their uniforms differ, but they all wear the "puggree," which, wound round the head in Pathan fashion, one end falling down, is a very becoming head-dress; most of them wear also the "cummerbund." When in full uniform and mounted, with lance and pennant, they make rather an imposing array. The Sappers and Miners and the Punjab Pioneers are next to be noticed; these last are dressed in drab, with chocolate facings, and very useful men they are. The body-guard of the Princess of Tanjore wear a uniform resembling that of the old Sepoys of the East India Company's service, with the immensely big head-gear, in which, it was said, the Sepoy could carry three days' rations. These Tanjore guardsmen are still armed with old flintlock muskets, and their accoutrements seemed to be much in want of cleaning. Two soldiers, respectively of the Madras and the Punjab Infantry, are represented below, with an example of the head-dress of the Bengal Cavalry. The sketch taken outside the tent of the Rajah of Sumthar has not such a proper military aspect. The very tall man, wrapped in a long robe of worked silk, who stands in the middle, is an officer in the Rajah's cavalry. The man standing at his right hand, and holding a mace, is a "chobedar," or Gold-Stick in waiting, at the Rajah's Court; his dress is very bright and gay. These and the other men belonging to the Rajah's service were much at a loss for something to do, and were glad to have their portraits taken.

The Viceroy's elephant howdah, manufactured by Messrs. Hamilton and Co., of Calcutta, was a magnificent object. It was adorned with gold, silver, and purple velvet, and displayed the insignia of Royalty. In front stood the figures of Britannia and Minerva, each holding a spear; the former also bearing a cornucopia, the latter with an owl on her helmet. The four feet of the howdah, in carved silver, were formed to represent four animals, the British Lion and Bengal Tiger, couchant, the Unicorn, and the Dragon. The Imperial Crown, in purple velvet and gold, was placed between Minerva and Britannia; below it was the gold Star of India, with St. George and the Dragon. The Royal Arms, in gold on a silver ground, shone on the panels, and the rose, shamrock, and thistle were among the other decorations. Lord Lytton, sitting in this howdah on his way to the Durbar, was sheltered from the sun by a gorgeous umbrella and fanned with peacock-feathers.

Mr. Samuel Morley, M.P., who presided at the fifth annual meeting of the Provident Association of Warehousemen, Travellers, and Clerks, in the Memorial Hall, Farringdon-street, remarked on the tendency of young men of the present day to spend their leisure time in frivolous amusements.

A scheme for the erection of a new school of art in Manchester, on a site which has been secured in Cavendish-street, Oxford-road, was discussed at a meeting yesterday week. Lord Derby offered a donation of £500 to the building fund. The chairman, Mr. F. W. Grafton, stated that £15,000 more would be required to erect the buildings suitable for a school of art. Resolutions were adopted pledging those present to aid in any further efforts which might be made to carry out the work.

THE EIGHTY-ONE TON GUN.

The shooting trials of this huge piece of ordnance at Shoeburyness were resumed on Thursday week, when one shot was fired at the 47-inch target; and a shell was afterwards sent through a single eight-inch plate, merely to see if the shell would pass it without breaking up. Among the officers present were Lieutenant-General Sir Lintorn Simmons, Inspector-General of Fortifications; Major-General Campbell, O.B., Director-General of Artillery; Colonel Stokes, R.E., Colonel Nugent, R.E., Colonel Younghusband, R.A., Admiral Boyes, Admiral Houston Stewart, Colonel Goodenough, Captain Cleveland, R.N., Admiral Fellowes, Commander Hall, R.N., Colonel Colville (who represented the Duke of Edinburgh), Major Alderson, R.A., Major-General Sir John Adye, R.A., Colonel Inglis, Colonel Frazer, Colonel Smyth, Captain Vivian, Assistant-Secretary for War; Mr. Burnaby, Chief Constructor for the Navy; Mr. Frazer, the inventor of the gun; Captain Jones, secretary to the Heavy Gun Committee; Captain Sale, R.E., and several other officers. In addition to these, the military representatives of most foreign Governments were on the ground. On account of the limited accommodation afforded in the splinter-proofs, not more than 500 tickets of admission were issued by the War Office. Most of the spectators came down by a special train of the London and Southend line.

The arrangements for the day were under the direct command of Colonel Fisher, R.A., the Commandant, who was supported by Colonel Curtis, R.A., Chief Instructor; Colonel Godby; Major Machell, Brigade Major; and Captain Goodeve, Garrison Adjutant. The handling of the gun was, as usual, left to Captain Ellis, R.A., assisted by Captain Watkins, Sergeant-Major Tristram acting as No. 1.

The target, which was constructed at the works of Sir John Brown and Co., of Sheffield, consists of four 8-inch iron plates, with 5-inch intervals between them, filled in with teak, the plates being fastened together by bolts 3 in. in diameter. The teak filling between the armour-plates is kept in position by old armour-plates and strutted piles at the ends of the target, and by a very heavy plate on the top. The piles and struts, which are 15 in. by 15 in. square, are anchored into a concrete foundation by means of huge iron bolts. There are three tiers of eight whole timber piles at intervals of 10 ft. and 8 ft. The massive framework of great bulks is strutted against these piles by diagonal and transverse timbers, the joints of which are strengthened by angle-plates of inch iron, held by inch bolts. Under the directions of Captain Ellis, a white mark was placed on the target 3 ft. 9 in. from the bottom and 6 ft. 5 in. from the left side, and on this the gun was laid. In front of it were the wires for measuring the velocity of the projectile. Between these and the gun was placed a screen of calico to test windage. The target was designed by Colonel Inglis, R.E.

To test the power of the gun against this target at a range of 120 yards, the gun was loaded with 370 lb. of pebble powder, in the form of 1.5 in. cubes, and a studded Palliser shot 42 in. in length, fitted with a copper gas-check, weighted with sand to 1700 lb., and plugged.

The scene at the firing of the gun, about twenty minutes past eleven, is the subject of the large Engraving which forms our Extra Supplement. The report was not so loud as might have been expected, and the blow of the shot on the target made very little noise. But the result fully came up to the expectations of the Heavy Gun Committee. The projectile struck the left side of the target, 2 ft. 8 in. from the bottom and 6 ft. 3 in. from the side—the shot dropping 13 in., an effect which is accounted for by the gun not "kicking up," as it is technically called, on being fired. The striking velocity was 1496 ft. per second—the energy being, therefore, 26,400 foot-tons, or 526 tons to the square inch. On examination of the hole made in the target it was ascertained that the shell had penetrated three of the iron plates and the teak, and buried its head about half way in the fourth, the projectile itself apparently breaking up in the target, the base being split into seven pieces. The further plate was bulged out 7 in. and cracked in three places. One of these cracks resembled the half of a circle, and the other two were jagged rents from right to left of it. The longitudinal sleepers in rear were driven back by the blow and shivered in pieces, while three of the bolts fastening them were forced out 3 in. and two 2 in. The concrete platform in rear of the whole was cracked with the jar, but in other respects the target appeared to be uninjured. On measuring the hole made by the projectile it was found that the extreme diameter was 20 in. by 20 in., and the internal diameter was 16 in. in a horizontal and 17 in. in a vertical direction. The flight taken by the shot showed a vertical deviation of about 15 in., and a lateral deviation of 3 in. The result was considered highly satisfactory, as the penetration of the shot was greater than the width of the target, the force exercised in bulging out the further plate 7 in. being sufficient to have forced the nozzle of the projectile clean through it. The estimated total penetration of the projectile is 49 in., its base lodging at the top 5 in., and at the bottom 7 in., from the outside of the first plate. The automatic gas check parted from the base of the shell on penetration, and fell a few yards to the front of the target.

One of the three-inch bolts of the target, weighing fully a dozen pounds, fell directly in the rear of the gun itself, and a portion of the base of the shell fell near the landing-stage, 200 yards from the gun, and buried itself in the ground. Smaller fragments were scattered close to the target.

The form of the target, and the effects of the shot, are shown in some of our Illustrations. In the afternoon, when a shell was fired at an eight-inch plate, it tore the plate asunder, and carried it away in two pieces, the shell bursting a few hundred yards beyond.

The gun has been taken back to Woolwich Arsenal for some alterations.

A circular has been issued from the Privy Council Office to all local authorities, urging the importance of strict inquiry as to the sanitary condition of the stock in their districts.

That portion of the new extension of the North-Eastern which lies between Leyburn and Askrigg has been opened for passenger traffic. The line, when completed, will extend to Hawes, where it will meet the Midland branch from Hawes Junction on the Settle and Carlisle line.

Mr. Walter, M.P. presiding at a temperance conference at Newbury, strongly advocated the brewing of a lighter and less heady beer, resembling that of Germany, and the establishment of cafés after the model of those on the Continent, as the best antidotes to drunkenness.

The United Kingdom Alliance has received payment of a legacy of £600 from the executors of the late Mr. Edward Jones, of Wickwar, in Gloucestershire. One who knew him writes that in "his younger days he was a working man, but by industry and strict economy he realised sufficient to support himself in his old age, to leave £600 to the United Kingdom Alliance, and £300 to the National Temperance League. He was a member of the Church of England, and a staunch teetotaler for the last thirty-five years of his life."

ROYAL INSTITUTION LECTURES.

METALS AND THEIR USES.

Dr. C. R. Alder Wright, in his third lecture on Metals and their Chief Industrial Uses, given on Thursday week, gave experimental illustrations of the different powers of conducting heat and electricity possessed by different metals, which are much modified by impurities and varieties in their physical condition. Thus, the principle of the Davy lamp is due to the wire gauze cooling down the inflammable gases emanating from the flame, and the action of Siemens's pyrometer is due to the electric conductivity of metals varying with their temperature. The expansion of metals was next considered. The increase in length undergone by several of the more important metals was shown in averages obtained by various experimenters. 10,000 units of length at the freezing-point are increased at the boiling-point, in the case of mercury, by 180; cadmium, by 33 units; tin, 24; silver, 20; copper, 18; gold, 15; iron, 12; platinum, 9. The different expansion of metals is applied in making compensating pendulums; and the force has been employed mechanically for restoring the perpendicularity of leaning walls and other purposes. After giving experiments on the application of these properties, Dr. Wright adverted to the fusion of metals. Mercury is liquid at 39 degrees; tin at 230; lead, 330; silver, 1020; copper, 1090; gold, 1100; iron, 1500; platinum, 2000, centigrade. Alloys melt at a lower temperature than that calculated from their constituents in regard to founding. Dr. Wright said that some metals, and especially alloys, expand in the act of solidifying, as water does; they thereby perfectly fill a mould, and give sharp castings. In large iron castings the grain of the metal must be specially considered when great strength is required, which is obtained by mixing different qualities. Illustrations were given of the different grains of pig-iron, and also of the processes of casting ingots, bell-founding, and casting stereotype-plates; and specimens of Sir Joseph Whitworth's "fluid-pressed steel" were shown. As a general rule, slow cooling makes metals softer, and a process which is termed annealing is used for wirework and rolled sheets. Dr. Wright considered the electric relations of the metals, showing how different electric states are generated in them by the action of heat or chemical agents under certain conditions, as exhibited in the thermo-electric battery, and in the results of Faraday's researches in chemico-electricity. Many interesting examples were exhibited of electrotyping, gilding, silvering, and other manufactures.

VORTEX MOTION.

Professor Osborne Reynolds, of Owens College, Manchester, began his discourse at the evening meeting, on Friday, the 2nd inst., with remarks upon the failure of mathematicians in their endeavours to discover the laws of the motion of fluids. Drawing a disc through water, he showed that the water moved round it, and drawing a plate through water obliquely, he said he felt a pressure more on one side than the other, which represents the important principle of the screw propeller; yet we have no means of calculating the resistance or knowing in what way the water moves to let the plate pass. Of the internal motion of a homogeneous fluid we can see nothing. This has baffled the mathematicians; and they have not availed themselves of analogous movements in nature, in which at last a clue has been found. About fifteen years ago Helmholtz mathematically investigated the properties of smoke-rings; Sir William Thomson suggested that these rings are the type after which the molecules of solid matter are constituted; and Professor Tait invented a simple and perfect process of producing them at will, which Professor Reynolds exhibited in a most interesting manner, projecting the rings across the theatre in the beam of the electric lamp. In 1851 the late Mr. Henry Deacon showed that minute vortex rings may be produced in water by projecting a drop of coloured water from a small tube; but it was not till four years ago, while Professor Reynolds was studying the action of the screw-propeller, that he was led to use colour to try and explain the anomalies which he met with; and by a series of experiments he obtained the results which he proceeded to explain and illustrate by means of a large glass trough illuminated by electric light. He observed that the action of the propellers was greatly affected when air was allowed to get down to the blades, and that a bubble of air will rise rapidly through water; and that when it was introduced behind the vane it extended itself into two long parallel columns, which showed little or no tendency to rise, and in which there was evidence of a rotational motion; they were, in fact, the central line of the systematic eddies behind the vane. Here was an explanation of the nature of the motion caused by an oblique plate. A cylindrical band of vortices were continually produced at the front of the plate, falling away behind in an oblique direction. This vortex action led to experiments with flat discs, and the Professor obtained similar results; employing coloured water, by which means the vortex rings were rendered visible, the part they play in almost every form of fluid was thus made very evident. Any irregular solid moving through water must from its angles send off similar lines of vortices; and as we ourselves move about we must be continually producing vortex rings and bands in the air. So, if we colour the surface of a vessel full of water and let drops fall into it, rings are produced, which descend two or three feet. The subject was very strikingly illustrated by the production of air rings and of coloured rings in the glass trough, and other interesting phenomena. The ease with which these rings move in water proves that they experience no resistance but what may be caused by their construction. Our limited space prevents us going further into detail respecting the various interesting points which arose during these investigations, such as why a solid body should experience resistance in fluids, which was shown to be due not only to surface friction, but chiefly to rigidity of form. The elasticity of vortex rings was specially noticed. Now that we have got the clue, by means of coloured water, the aid of mathematics is necessary and the theory of fluid motion, so important in navigation, may in time be placed on the same footing as other branches of mechanics.

FLORENCE BEFORE THE MEDICI.

Mr. John Addington Symonds gave the first of a course of three lectures on Florence and the Medici on Saturday last. After remarking how the Medici raised themselves from a plebeian station to sovereignty, and how intimately the most brilliant epoch in the history of the arts and literature of Italy is connected with them, Mr. Symonds alluded to the despotism which characterised the time of the Renaissance—nearly all the commonwealths being ruled by petty tyrants. This disunion, however, favoured democracy, and permitted the meanest citizen to attain to the highest rank; and, although from it came the civilisation of the modern world, it caused the political ruin of the nation, by the irruption of foreigners in the sixteenth century. Despotism was the end to which the Italian commonwealths tended, but Florence was the last to succumb. Having commented on the rise of free burghs in Italy out of the remains of Roman municipalities, and shown how, through the weakness of the emperors, the cities became sovereign states, the lecturer described the formation of two

great factions—the Guelph, which embraced the burgher population, and was headed by the Pope, and the Ghibelline, consisting of the nobles, which followed the Emperor. The Church prevailed, and the house of Hohenstaufen fell in 1266; after which time Guelph came to mean constitutional autonomy and Ghibelline the rule of the few over the many. The importance of Florence began under the Papacy of Innocent III. (1198–1216). She narrowly escaped destruction after the fatal battle of Montaperti, in 1260; but, after many struggles, the Guelphs finally triumphed in 1321. The political constitution, which consisted of six districts, each headed by two ancients, who ruled in concert with the "Potestà" and the Captain of the People, was modified in 1266 by the establishment of guilds, who became the lords of Florence, and every inhabitant must enroll himself in one of these to qualify himself to act as a burgher. The bitter opposition of the nobles was vain, and led to further repression, and the people became supreme. After giving some interesting details, Mr. Symonds described the gradual rise of a wealthy oligarchy and the consequent failure of a state-system, which answered very well during peace, but was not fitted for political conflicts or war. Having given a glowing description of Florentine industry and commercial prosperity, Mr. Symonds noticed the rise of the Degli Albizzi, the dictatorship of their chief, Maso (1393–1417), and the first appearance of Giovanni de' Medici on behalf of the over-taxed people in 1427. By devotion to banking Giovanni rose from poverty to great wealth; and thus, aided by his personal character, acquired much political influence. In conclusion, allusion was made to the intellectual achievements of Florence; as shown by Dante, Boccaccio, and Petrarch in literature; by Arnolfo, Orcagna, and Brunelleschi in architecture; by Giotto, Masaccio, and Ghirlandajo in painting; and by Donatello and Ghiberti in sculpture. Mr. Symonds noticed the beginning of the influence of the Medici in the protection given by Salvestro to the handicraftsmen in the rebellion of the ciompi, or wool-carders, in 1378.

STRUCTURE AND FUNCTIONS OF THE LIMBS.

Professor A. H. Garrod, F.R.S., in his fourth lecture on the Human Form, on Tuesday last, resumed his description of the joints of the limbs and their ligaments, referring to the influence of pressure in keeping them in place, and to the importance of the supply of lubricating fluid, especially to the elbow and knee joints, adding that the affection termed "housemaid's knee" is due to inflammation of the synovial sac. After alluding to the distinction of man from other animals in having his body supported by his lower limbs during locomotion, and his upper limbs free for prehensile and tactile purposes, the Professor proceeded to give a fully illustrated account of the structure of the upper limbs, consisting of the shoulder-girdle (the collar-bone and the blade-bone), the upper-arm, the fore-arm, and the hand. He pointed out how in the upper-arm versatility of movement is obtained at the expense of power, through the lever being placed so near to the fulcrum; and he commented on the elbow as a most superb piece of mechanism for giving a double motion—that of rotation, with power of lifting, by means of a cup-and-ball joint and a screw-hinge, which was well exhibited in a working model. After a detailed description of the structure of the hand and wrist, composed of carpal and metacarpal bones and phalanges, the lecture was closed with remarks on the mechanical powers of the hand and the use we make of it as a means of expressing our various emotions.

Dr. Wm. Pole, F.R.S., will begin a course of six lectures on the Theory of Music on Thursday next, the 15th inst. Next Friday Professor Guthrie will give a discourse on Solid Water.

An interesting lecture was delivered at the London Institution, last week, by Mr. George Meredith, on the Idea of Comedy.

In lecturing at the Royal United Service Institution, yesterday week, Major-General Sir F. Goldsmid urged that our having charge of 40,000,000 of subjects professing the faith of Islam gave us a great responsibility as regarded Eastern affairs.

The free lecture at South Kensington, last Saturday evening, was given by Professor Reynolds, on Vortex Motion.

Professor Leone Levi gave, last Saturday afternoon, the third of a course of lectures to members of working men's clubs and institutes, in the large theatre of King's College. The subject of the address was the Budgets of the Working Classes. Mr. Mundella, M.P., who took the chair, attributed the decline of pauperism, in the face of the depression of trade, to the greater providence of the working classes, contended that their tastes and habits had improved.

The Victoria (Philosophical) Institute held a meeting on Monday evening—Dr. C. Brooke, F.R.S., in the chair. After the election of new members, Mr. David Howard, F.C.S., read a paper upon the Structure of Geological Formations as an Evidence of Design; after which a paper by Principal Dawson, F.R.S., on the Recent Discovery of Numerous Flint Agricultural Implements in America, was read.

At the first ordinary meeting of the Society of Engineers, on Monday, Mr. Thomas Cargill, the president for the year, delivered his inaugural address. In the course of his remarks he commented upon a variety of topics of public interest, railway accidents, the unsheltered condition of our coasts, and the overflow of the Thames being amongst these.

The proposed reform in the teaching of orthography was the subject of discussion at the rooms of the Social Science Association on Monday evening. The Rev. Dr. Rigg presided, and two papers suggesting some improvements in the present system were read by Messrs. E. Jones and W. Storr.

Under the presidency of Lord Coleridge and under the auspices of the Trades Union Congress, Sir J. Stephen lectured on Tuesday evening upon our penal code. A resolution calling upon the Government to take steps this Session to codify the criminal laws was moved and seconded by the secretaries of two trade unions, and supported by Earl Fortescue, Lord Justice Bramwell, and other gentlemen. It was passed unanimously.

An address in the interests of Disestablishment was given on Tuesday in the Congregational Memorial Hall by the Rev. J. G. Rogers.

At the close of the winter term of the Army Medical School at Netley, on Tuesday, Sir Garnet Wolesey assisted in the distribution of prizes. The "Sir Ranald Martin" gold medal was won by Dr. Moorhead, of the Indian army, in competition with nine each of the British and Indian armies and eight of the Royal Navy. Sir Garnet Wolesey characterised perseverance and unselfish devotion as the secret of success in life, and ridiculed the tribe of discontented grumblers who harped on their grievances in the clubs and in society.

The first of a series of lectures on practical education in music was delivered by Mr. E. Pauer, on Tuesday, in the theatre of the South Kensington Museum. The aim of this series of lectures is to point out the most practical way of teaching music; to indicate the readiest manner of recognising the requirements of the pupil, and of attaining an entirely

satisfactory result. The best means of working out the scheme would, according to Mr. Pauer, be to carefully ascertain the class of music for which each pupil was best fitted by nature, and to develop the natural speciality. Many persons had a natural faculty for music which remained throughout life undeveloped; and the object of the careful teacher should be to search out such latent power, and then to cultivate the pupil, who was perhaps only diffident out of a reputation for incurable dulness. He deprecated over-teaching, and too much care given to technical facility, which was often present in a pupil who had none of the higher musical feeling. After some further hints in the above direction, given alternately to teacher and pupil, Mr. Pauer concluded by playing on the piano a selection of music from the most popular composers.

MUSIC.

THE CRYSTAL PALACE.

The event of last week was the Mendelssohn celebration, at Saturday's concert, in commemoration of the birth of the composer, on Feb. 3, 1809. Saturday's programme comprised works drawn from different periods of his career, including one—from the numerous manuscripts left at his death—which had never before been given here. This was an adagio in E flat, from a symphony for stringed instruments composed in 1823, the twelfth of a series of such works, all produced before the symphony for full orchestra, now known as No. 1. The adagio referred to is full of calm, melodious beauty, but is not marked by any of that characteristic individuality that is to be found in some of the composer's works immediately following it. The piece includes some important incidental passages for violin solo, and these were finely played by Herr Joachim, who made his first appearance this season on the occasion. His chief performance, however, was in the noble violin concerto, which he gave, as often before, with grand tone and style and brilliant execution. The reception of Herr Joachim was of the most enthusiastic kind.

The concert opened with the overture composed for a German performance of "Ruy Blas," a brilliant prelude, which has much analogy with the style of Weber, and was well contrasted by the sombre romanticism of the grand symphony in A minor, known as the "Scotch Symphony" from its embodying the impressions received by Mendelssohn in 1829—long before its composition—during his tour in the Scottish Highlands.

The vocal music at Saturday's concert consisted of the air "Then shall the righteous," from "Elijah," well sung by Mr. E. Lloyd, who also gave the chamber song "The Garland," with still greater success; and three part-songs—"For the New Year," "The Wandering Minstrel," and "Remembrance"—by the Crystal Palace Choir, whose most successful display was in the first of these pieces. The orchestral performances were of the usual high order, and Mr. Manns conducted with his well-known skill.

This week's Monday Popular Concert brought back Herr Joachim, who met with a reception as enthusiastic as that with which he was greeted at the Crystal Palace concert of the previous Saturday afternoon. The great violinist displayed his exceptional qualities of tone, style, and mechanism in the leading parts of Beethoven's "Rasoumowski" quartet in C major, and that by Haydn in G, from op. 61—his solo performance having been in the unaccompanied "Chaconne," from the fourth of Bach's sonatas for violin solo, an encore of which was replied to by playing the "Bourrée" from the second sonata of the same set. Mdlle. Marie Krebs played, with much effect, Clementi's pianoforte sonata in C (from op. 34); and Mr. E. Lloyd sang, with taste and expression, Beethoven's "The Quail," and a graceful new song, "When thou art nigh," by Gounod. Mr. Zerbini was the accompanist.

The first of three concerts of chamber music, given at Langham Hall, by Mr. Carrodus and Mr. Edward Howell, took place on Tuesday evening, when Beethoven's second quartet (in G) and that by Mendelssohn in D (No. 1 of op. 41) were finely played, led by Mr. Carrodus in association with Mr. V. Nicholson (second violin), Mr. Doyle (viola), and Mr. E. Howell (violincello). The special powers of the first and last named of these artists were displayed with high success, respectively, in Bach's "Chaconne" for violin alone, and a sonata by Boccherini. Mr. E. Lloyd was the vocalist, and Mr. H. Thomas the accompanist.

The London Ballad Concert of Wednesday evening included a second selection of old English ballads, in consequence of the success of a similar programme on Jan. 24.

The Royal Albert Hall Choral Society gave fine performances, on Thursday week, of Mendelssohn's "Hymn of Praise" ("Lobgesang") and Rossini's "Stabat Mater." The three important symphonic movements of the first work were excellently given by the orchestra, and the vocal solos were effectively rendered by Misses Anna Williams and L. Braham and Mr. Sims Reeves. In the "Stabat Mater" the soloists were Mesdames Lemmens-Sherrington and Antoinette Sterling, Mr. Cummings, and Mr. R. Hilton. The delivery of the duet "Quis est homo," by the two ladies, and of the aria "Cujus animam," by Mr. Cummings, produced a special effect. Mr. Barnby conducted and Dr. Stainer presided at the organ.

The concert given by Mr. William Carter at the Royal Albert Hall, on Thursday evening, included the performance of his own cantata "Placida," and Mozart's "Requiem," the latter of which was given for the first time there. The solo singers announced were Mesdames Lemmens-Sherrington and Patey, Mr. E. Lloyd, Mr. W. H. Monk, Mr. L. Winter, and Signor Foli.

"The Messiah" is to be given by the Royal Albert Hall Choral Society on Wednesday next (Ash Wednesday), conducted by Mr. Barnby. The solo singers announced are Mesdames Lemmens-Sherrington and Patey, Mr. Sims Reeves, Mr. Shakspeare, and Signor Campobello.

Mr. Kuhe's seventh annual Brighton Festival opens on Tuesday and closes on Feb. 24. The performances will include "Acis and Galatea," a new cantata by Mr. E. Clay, entitled "Lalla Rookh;" Verdi's "Requiem;" "The Creation;" Madame Sainton-Dolby's cantata, "The Legend of St. Dorothea;" Mr. J. F. Barnett's cantata, "The Ancient Mariner;" "The Messiah" and several miscellaneous selections. The orchestra—headed by Mr. Sainton and Mr. Viotti Collins as principal violins—is numerous, and comprises many of the best instrumentalists of our opera bands. Mr. Kuhe will conduct, with the exception of some pieces to be directed by Mr. Arthur Sullivan, among which will be his symphony in E and his music to "The Merchant of Venice." Many eminent vocalists are engaged, including Mesdames Lemmens-Sherrington and Patey, Mr. Sims Reeves, Mr. Lloyd, Mr. Cummings, and Signor Foli; and pianoforte solos will be contributed by Madame Arabella Goddard and Mr. Kuhe.

The Philharmonic Society will again—this year, as last—give two morning concerts in addition to the usual eight

evening concerts. The dates of the latter are Feb. 22, March 8, 22, April 16, 30, May 28, June 25, and July 9; the morning performances being fixed for May 14 and June 11. Among the many interesting works to be given will be the new symphony by Johannes Brahms, which has recently attracted so much attention in Germany.

Madame Nilsson has received, at Vienna, a magnificent bracelet from the Emperor of Austria, and has been named singer to the Court.

An illustration of the new Imperial Court Theatre in Vienna is published in last week's *Builder*, which says it is designed in the style of the Italian Renaissance, covers an area of nearly half an acre, and is divided into a square centre building, flanked by two one-storied wings, and from which projects towards the façade a nearly semicircular rotunda. The construction was begun in 1875, and may take up another four or five years. The estimated cost is £500,000.

Mr. George Tollhurst, whose death was recently recorded, was chiefly known by his oratorio of "Ruth," which has been performed in London and elsewhere, and found many admirers. A new edition of this work, with the composer's latest revisions, is about to be published in a cheap and portable form. We believe Mr. Tollhurst left many works in manuscript, in various elaborate forms of the art.

THEATRES.

It is a transition time with theatrical managements, and few important novelties require serious registration. The little comedy at the Globe, entitled "Squabbles," is a humorous two-act play by the late Mr. Stirling Coyne, originally entitled "My Wife's Daughter." The revived drama plays closely, and is likely to keep its place for some weeks. At the Opéra Comique Mr. H. J. Byron's new burlesque of "The Bohemian G-Yurl and the Unapproachable Pole," has a lively vein which will bear repeated working. By the latter title the author intends Thaddeus, here amusingly represented by Miss E. Farren; Devilshoof also finds a capital representative in Mr. E. Terry. Miss Kate Vaughan in the part of Arline gained great applause in a duet and dance with Miss Farren. Altogether, the new burlesque abounds in reasons for a prolonged success. The children's pantomime at the Adelphi was performed, on Saturday, for the first time since its production, as an evening entertainment, the part of Clown being undertaken on a sudden notice by Master Lauri, who proved a most efficient substitute for his predecessor, disabled by an accident, unconnected however with theatrical duty. "The Shaughaun" followed as the second piece. The house was crowded, and the performances greatly applauded.

At the Criterion, another adaptation by Mr. W. S. Gilbert of "Le Réveillon" has been produced under the title of "On Bail," which may be at once pronounced an improvement on "Committed for Trial." The supper scene has been added, forms an act by itself, and largely increases the general fun. Besides, it introduces to us Miss Fanny Josephs in a new character, the Duke of Darlington, which will much enhance her reputation as a dramatic artist. It is, indeed, an exquisite portrait of aristocratic condescension. The value of the revival is greatly increased by the careful acting of most of the parts. Yet something remains to be done; the humour is frequently too robust, and might be subdued with advantage.

The farewell benefit to Mr. John Parry took place, at the Gaiety Theatre, on Wednesday. The performances consisted of Sheridan's "Critic," supported by Messrs. Charles Mathews, Toole, Terry, Soutar, Royce, Maclean, and Byron; and Miss Litton, Miss E. Farren, Mrs. Leigh, and other members of Mr. Hollingshead's company. Mr. John Parry, in the language of the playbills, "endeavoured to recall reminiscences of bygone days under the title of 'Echoes of the Past.'" Mrs. German Reed and her company then performed the musical comedietta entitled "Charity Begins at Home." Mr. John Parry has been many years before the public, and merited the patronage of the intelligent. His musical entertainments, in particular, have been, remarkably characteristic, and have even partaken of a peculiar quality of genius, which places him in the first rank of dramatic imitators.

A poor woman, living in Red Rock-street, West Derby-road, Liverpool, was recently informed by a lawyer's letter that a relative in Cheltenham, from whom she had no expectation whatever, had died and left her £70,000.

The annual meetings of the members of the Manchester and the Liverpool Chambers of Commerce were held on Monday. At the former the Eastern Question was considered from a commercial point of view, the principal speakers being Mr. E. Ashworth, who presided, Mr. Jacob Bright, M.P., and Mr. Hugh Mason; and at the latter the condition of trade and commerce generally was the most important subject, the chief speakers including Mr. Rathbone, M.P., and Mr. Samuel Smith, president of the Liverpool Chamber.

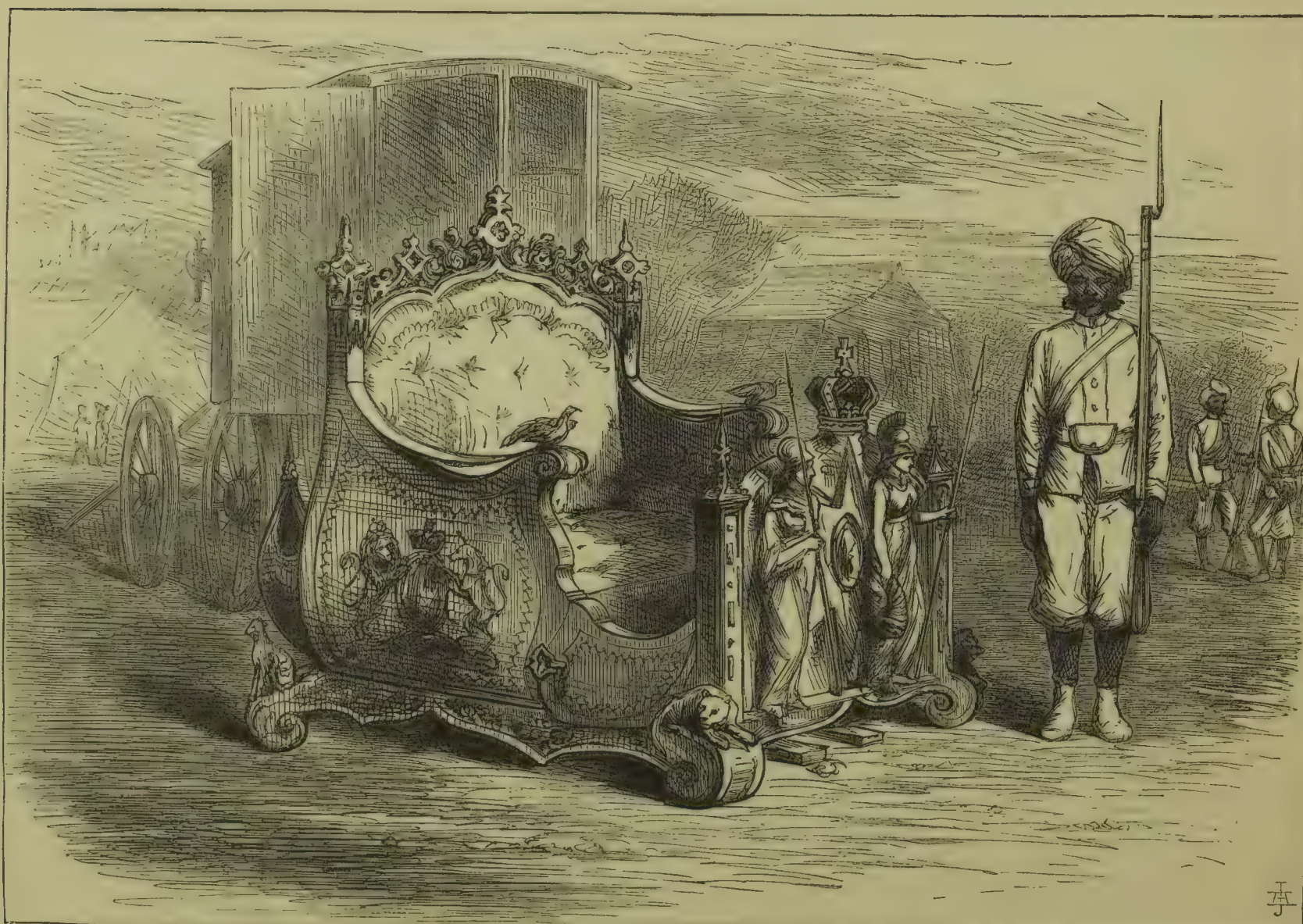
A good filter is a great blessing to a household. Mr. George Cheavin, of Boston, Lincolnshire, obtained at the Centennial Exhibition, Philadelphia, a first-prize medal and diploma of honour for his "rapid water-filter," no other prize or award having been given to any other exhibitor of filters. The following reasons (valid ones, it must be confessed) were assigned for the award:—"Firstly, rapidity of filtering process, especially in its application to river, rain, lake, or pond water, however foul, effectually relieving it of all impurities and organic matter; secondly, simplicity of construction; thirdly, facility with which cleaned; and, fourthly, durability." About thirty gold and silver prize medals and nearly a hundred first-class prizes in money have been awarded to this filter; and in every competition—beginning with the London International Exhibition of 1851—it has obtained the first, in many cases the only, prize given for filters.

An address was, yesterday week, presented to the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland by the council and members of the Irish Rifle Team Association, congratulating his Grace on his acceptance of office and praying his support for the organisation. The Duke of Marlborough, in reply, assured the association of his lively interest in its welfare. Lord Belmore and several other Irish peers have signed a memorial in favour of an application to admit the members of the association to compete for the Queen's prize at Wimbledon.—His Excellency, on Saturday afternoon, visited Christ Church Cathedral, now nearly completed, and the new Synod Hall, built by Mr. Roe. On this occasion the covered bridge connecting the cathedral with the hall was opened for the first time, and his Grace, who was accompanied by the Duchess of Marlborough and other members of his family, was conducted over the cathedral, the crypts of which were illuminated with coloured lamps.—The Lord Mayor of Dublin entertained the Lord Lieutenant on Tuesday night at a dinner in the Mansion House. About 700 gentlemen were invited to meet his Grace, including many of the nobility and gentry, the Judges, and the heads of the various professions.

THE IMPERIAL DURBAR AT DELHI.



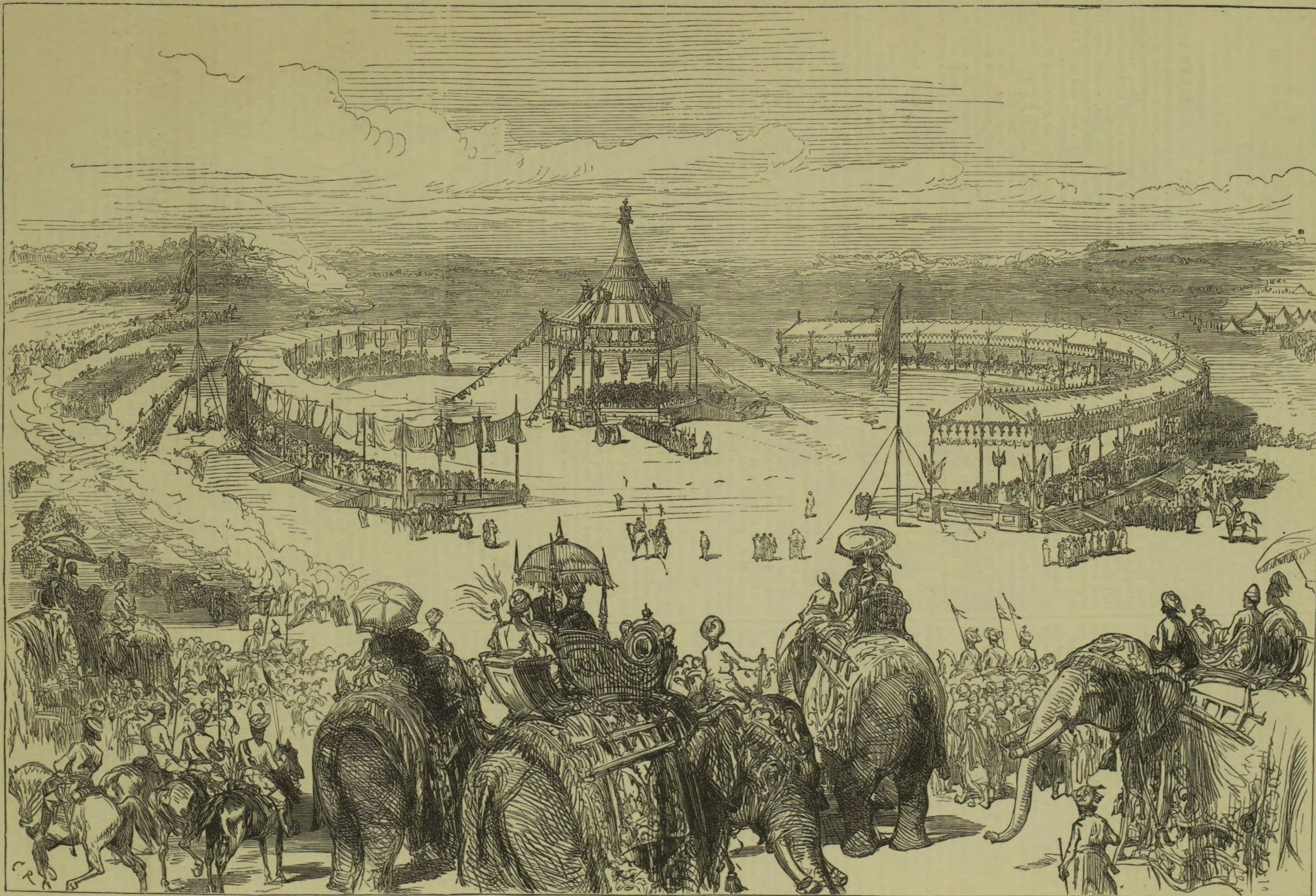
A SKETCH AT THE DELHI DURBAR.



THE VICEREGAL HOWDAH.



FIRING THE EIGHTY-ONE TON GUN AT SHOEBURYNESS.



GENERAL BIRD'S-EYE VIEW OF THE IMPERIAL DURBAR AT DELHI.

THE CHURCH.

PREFERMENTS AND APPOINTMENTS.

Andrews, Robert, to be Chaplain of Hanwell Lunatic Asylum.
 Arnfield, Henry Thomas; Succentor of Salisbury Cathedral.
 Arnott, Arthur P.; Incumbent of St. James's, Muthill, Perthshire.
 Caffin, B. C.; Vicar of Northallerton.
 Green, William Graham; Rector of Mavesyn Ridware, near Rugeley.
 Coulcher, George Bohun; Vicar of Lympe with West Hythe, Kent.
 Cook, J. S.; Vicar of Weobley.
 Cruikshank, E. R.; Rector of West Hackney.
 Daubeny, John; Precentor of Salisbury Cathedral.
 Dewé, George Downing; Rector of Felthorpe, Norfolk.
 Donaldson, A. B.; Archdeacon of Maritzburg, Natal.
 Drummond, Arthur Hislop; Vicar of All Saints', Boyne Hill, Berks.
 Edwards, H. Powell; Honorary Canon of St. Nicholas in Llandaff Cathedral.
 Edwards, Canon Wynne; Vicar of Llanrhaidr.
 Horsley, John William; Chaplain of the House of Detention, Clerkenwell.
 Lewis, David, Rector of Trawsfynydd; Rector of Llangymlyw.
 Lindsay, John; Incumbent of St. Mary's, Dunkeld, Perthshire.
 Luce, J. J.; Vicar of St. Nicholas, Gloucester.
 Malaher, William Ernest; Rector of Weston Turville, Bucks.
 Margoliouth, Moses; Vicar of Little Linford, Bucks.
 Monington, Thos. Rateshall; Rector of Letcombe Bassett, Berks.
 Phipps, John Thompson; Assistant-Chaplain of Millbank Prison.
 Powell, Robert Walter; Minister of Holy Innocents', Hornsey.
 Sidebotham, J. S.; Vicar of Aymestrey, Herefordshire.
 Swayne, Robert George; Chancellor of Salisbury Cathedral.
 Tower, Charles; Prebendary of Gillingham Major in Salisbury Cathedral.
 Vansittart-Thornton, Augustus; Rector of St. Mellion, Cornwall.
 Wagstaff, J., Curate of Stanhope; Vicar of Rookhope.—*Guardian*.

Archdeacon Stow, who is taking great interest in the proposed separate diocese for Nottingham and Derby, writes to say that already £4500 has been subscribed towards the object, £1000 having been sent by the Duchess of Cleveland.

The Bishop of Manchester appeared on the stages of the Theatre Royal and Prince's Theatre, in that city, yesterday week, and addressed the members of the companies upon the principles which should guide them in seeking to elevate their profession.

The Dean and Chapter of St. Paul's have granted the use of the cathedral to the Infant Orphan Asylum, Wanstead, on Wednesday, May 9, for a special service to celebrate the jubilee of the institution, when the Lord Mayor and Sheriffs, with several of the Aldermen, have promised to attend.

The fine old parish church of Tavistock, already so grand in its architecture and internal decoration, has received another addition to its beauty. This consists of a four-light stained-glass window, erected by public subscription to the late Mr. Hornbrooke Gill, thirty-seven years a magistrate of Tavistock. It has been executed by Messrs. Mayer and Co., of Munich and London.

The Bishop of Winchester opened a series of special mission services at Bournemouth last Saturday. In his address he cautioned the clergy especially against the danger of religious excitement and self-adoration, and said that, while lamenting the unhappy divisions in the Church, there was some palliation in the fact that they were the outcome of religious zeal.

A beautiful stained-glass west window, executed from the designs of Mr. Thomas Boddington, of Gunnersbury Lodge, by Messrs. Heaton and Butler, has been lately presented by him to the parish church of St. Mary, Ealing. This is so remarkable a work that it is to be regretted that its elevated position should not allow its beauty of expression and detail to be as fully appreciated as in the case of the five windows of the chancel, also from the designs of the same distinguished amateur.

A telegram, dated Auckland, New Zealand, Feb. 2, was received by the Bishop of Lichfield, on Saturday last, Feb. 3, reporting that the election of the Rev. John Richardson Selwyn to be Bishop of Melanesia was confirmed by the General Synod of the Church in New Zealand on Jan. 26; and that the day appointed for his consecration was Sunday, Feb. 18. It is proposed to hold a simultaneous service in Lichfield Cathedral, at eleven p.m., on Saturday, Feb. 17, New Zealand time being between eleven and twelve hours in advance of Greenwich time.

The Bishop of London, yesterday week, consecrated the new parish church of St. Mary, Whitechapel, which has been erected on the site of the structure which was some time since demolished. The new church has been erected at a cost of more than £18,000, of which £12,500 has been subscribed by Mr. O. E. Coope, M.P. It partially occupies the site of its predecessor, which was erected in 1673. Mr. Ernest C. Lee was the architect. One or two relics of the old church have been preserved in the new building; for instance, a carved oak panel representing David, and said to be by Grinling Gibbons. The Rev. J. F. Kitto, the new Rector, has been during the last ten years Incumbent of St. Matthew's, Poplar.

THE UNIVERSITIES AND PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

At Oxford Mr. A. T. Butler, late scholar of Trinity College, has been elected to a classical, and Mr. W. N. Stocker (Christ Church) to a natural science fellowship at Brasenose College. Mr. A. M. C. A. Sappitt, commoner of Wadham College, has been elected to a Hody Exhibition of the annual value of £50 for the study of Hebrew.

At Cambridge the Smith's prizes have been adjudged as follows:—The first to M'Alister, St. John's, the Senior Wrangler of the year; the second is divided between Rowe and J. P. Smith, Trinity, who were Third and Fourth Wranglers respectively. Mr. J. C. Saunders, M.A., has been elected to a Resident Fellowship at Downing College.

The following are lists of the candidates who have passed the recent LL.B. examinations for honours at London:—

First LL.B. Examination.—Examination for Honours.—Jurisprudence and Roman Law.—First Class: Archibald Arthur Parkerd, B.A. (Exhibition), Worcester College, Oxford; Francis William Steere, private study (obtained the number of marks qualifying for the exhibition); Philip Folliott Scott Stokes, B.A., private study; Frederick Charles Kolbe, B.A., University College. Second Class: Charles Alfred Russell, B.A., Gray's Inn and University College; William Frederick Hamilton, private study; Arthur Oldham Jennings, private study. Third Class: John William Evans, University College, and Howard Young, private study, equal; Charles Henry Ernest Fletcher, private study; Hugh William Elcom, University College and private study; Dudley Stewart Smith, private study; John William Piercey, private study, and John Kyme Wright, University College and private tuition and study, equal; Frederick Kilvington, private tuition.

Second LL.B. Examination.—Examination for Honours.—Common Law and Equity.—Third Class: George Sydney Davies, private study.

Mr. Gladstone, who has been on a visit to the Marquis of Ailesbury at Savernake Forest, went, with Mrs. Gladstone and Miss Gladstone, into Marlborough last Saturday, and, after taking lunch with the Mayor, visited the college, where an address of welcome was presented to him by the senior prefect, in answer to which Mr. Gladstone spoke at some length upon the subject of school life and its inestimable value and importance.

The name of Mr. Charles P. Kindersley was omitted by mistake from the list of University candidates who were successful at the recent competition for admission to the Royal Military College. Mr. Kindersley obtained the ninth place.

The Glasgow Corporation has increased the salary of its town clerk to £3500 per annum.

POLITICAL ITEMS.

Among the new peers created since the prorogation of Parliament in August last are the Right Hon. Benjamin Disraeli, created Earl of Beaconsfield; Viscount Bury, now Lord Ashford, called to the Upper House during the lifetime of his father, the Earl of Albemarle; Mortimer Sackville West, created Lord Sackville; General Sir Richard Airey, created Lord Airey; John Thomas Lord Redesdale, created Earl of Redesdale; and the law lords, Sir Colin Blackburn, created Lord Blackburn; and the Right Hon. Edward Strathearn Gordon, created Lord Gordon. During the Parliamentary interregnum the Marquis of Tweeddale and the Earl of Leven and Melville have died, and the new Scotch representative peers elected in their places are the Earl of Kellie and Lord Balfour of Burleigh. Among the peers who have succeeded to the family honours since Parliament was last prorogued are Charles Viscount Andover, who succeeds his father Charles John, seventeenth Earl of Suffolk and Berkshire; St. George Henry Viscount Lowther (who attained his majority on Oct. 4 last), who succeeds his father, Henry Lowther, third Earl of Lonsdale; the Hon. Thomas Lister, who succeeds his father, Thomas, third Lord Ribblesdale; the Hon. Jenico William Joshua Preston, who succeeds his father, Edward Anthony John, thirteenth Viscount Gormanston; Mr. Henry Charles Gage, who succeeds his grandfather, Henry Hall, fourth Viscount Gage; Florence George Henry, fifth Lord Boston, who died on the 3rd ultimo, is succeeded by his son, George Florence, who, being in his seventeenth year, will be placed among the minors on the roll of Parliament.

Among the new members of the House of Commons elected since the close of the last Session are:—Leeds: Mr. John Barran, vice Mr. R. M. Carter. Rutland: The Right Hon. Gerard James Noel, re-elected on accepting the office of First Commissioner of Works. County of Donegal: Mr. William Wilson, vice Mr. Thomas Conolly, deceased. County of Bucks: The Hon. Thomas Francis Fremantle, in the place of the Right Hon. B. Disraeli, raised to the Peerage. County Salop (Southern Division): Mr. John Edmund Severne, in the place of General the Hon. Sir Percy Herbert, deceased. Universities of Glasgow and Aberdeen: Mr. William Watson, vice the Right Hon. Edward S. Gordon, raised to the Peerage. Liskeard: Mr. Leonard Courtney, in the room of the Right Hon. Edward Horsman, deceased. County of Sligo: Mr. Edward Robert King Harman, vice Sir Robert Gore Booth, Bart., deceased. County of Waterford: Mr. James Delahunty, vice Sir John Esmonde, Bart., deceased. Frome: Mr. H. Bernhard Samuelson, in the place of Mr. Lopes, raised to the judicial bench.

Before the opening of the floodgates of talk in Parliament members have been to the last moment giving their opinions on political matters to their constituents.

The Winchester Conservative Association held their annual dinner at the Guildhall on the 2nd inst.—Colonel Nichol presided. Mr. G. Sclater-Booth responded for the Ministry.

At a Liberal gathering at Newcastle, the same day, Mr. Cowen, M.P., predicted that the end of the approaching Session will find the Conservatives still in office. By that time, however, Mr. Cowen thinks Liberalism will present a more united and formidable front than it does at present.

At Winchester, in addressing the Conservative Association, Mr. Sclater-Booth, M.P., referred to domestic legislation. He said the question of the reform of the local government of the country was full of difficulties, the details of which could not be readily mastered, and many years must elapse before a comprehensive scheme could be effected. The Government also had enough in hand to occupy attention for many Sessions.

Mr. Sandford, M.P., stated, at Maldon, that so far from the Marquis of Salisbury having been hoodwinked by General Ignatieff, it was a part of his instructions to put an end to the rivalry between the Embassies of Great Britain and Russia. Mr. Sandford advocated the annexation by Austria of the Slave provinces of Turkey.

Mr. Whitbread, M.P., addressing a meeting of the Liberals of Bedford, on Monday, dwelt at much length on the Eastern Question. The hon. gentleman criticised the conduct of the Government with some severity, but acknowledged that the late Conference had been productive of some good. Mr. Charles Magniac also addressed the meeting.

Mr. Rathbone, M.P., in addressing a meeting of the operatives at Liverpool, on Monday, said that he was afraid they could not expect a very great deal of work this Session. They found in times past that when people's heads were filled with foreign politics, they were apt to neglect home affairs.

A Liberal Association was opened at Middlesbrough, on Monday night, at which Mr. J. W. Pease, M.P., the Hon. J. C. Dundas, M.P., Major Beaumont, M.P., and Mr. Isaac Lowthian Bell, M.P., were amongst the speakers.

At the annual meeting of the Bath Conservative Association, on Monday night, a vote of thanks was passed to Colonel Bousfield, M.P. for the borough, for his services in the House of Commons. The gallant Colonel, in replying, said he did not think the Government could be fairly blamed for what it had done on the Eastern Question, and the Marquis of Salisbury would be able to give a very satisfactory account of his proceedings.

On Tuesday several speeches were delivered. Mr. A. Brogden, M.P., and Mr. Bass, M.P., addressed a large meeting at Wednesbury, called to celebrate the reorganisation of the Liberal Association. Mr. Bass held that, whatever mistakes the Liberal party might have committed in bygone times, "Benjamin's mess was five times greater than any of the others." He deprecated the spirit in which the amended Education Act was framed, and pleaded for free schools and the assimilation of the borough and county franchise.

Mr. Mills and Mr. Johnson, the members for Exeter, addressed their constituents. They expressed their belief that Parliament would confirm the policy of the Government on the Eastern Question. The object of the Ministry has been to maintain peace and to uphold the national interest.

The opening meeting of the Liverpool Junior Liberal Association was held in the Hope Hall—Mr. W. M. Oulton, the president, in the chair. Mr. W. Rathbone, M.P., Mr. Brown, M.P., and a number of local members of the Liberal party were present. Resolutions were adopted agreeing to support the association, and to endeavour to obtain a more adequate representation of Liberal principles both in municipal and Parliamentary government.

A meeting in support of the Permissive Bill was held at the Birmingham Townhall—Mr. R. W. Dale in the chair. Apologising for non-attendance, Mr. Bromley Davenport, M.P., expressed regret that the Alliance should still waste time in the pursuit of an impossibility. Mr. P. H. Muntz, M.P., wrote that, having heard Sir Wilfrid Lawson so often, and heard his arguments so completely demolished, he regretted that so anxious a subject as temperance should be turned into ridicule. Sir Wilfrid Lawson, M.P., expressed pleasure that Mr. Chamberlain would vote for his bill.

At a meeting held in Edinburgh, the Lord Provost presiding, resolutions were adopted to the effect that greater attention ought to be paid to Scotch business in Parliament. The speakers included Sir R. Anstruther, M.P., Mr. Barclay, M.P., Mr. Ramsay, M.P., and Mr. Cowan, M.P.

It having been rumoured that Major Allen, M.P. for East Somerset, intended vacating his seat on account of ill-health and in favour of Sir Hardinge Giffard, the gallant member writes to give an emphatic contradiction to the rumour.

A vacancy has been caused in the representation of Wilton by the retirement of Sir Edward Antrobus, Bart., who has sat for the constituency since 1855.

A letter has been received by the Liberal Association at Halifax from Mr. John Crossley, M.P., in answer to the communication forwarded to him on Friday, in which he finally resigns his position as M.P. for the borough.

OBITUARY OF EMINENT PERSONS.

THE DOWAGER MARCHIONESS TOWNSHEND.

The Most Hon. Elizabeth Jane, Dowager Marchioness Townshend, died, on the 27th ult., at her residence, Queen Anne-street, Cavendish-square, aged seventy-three. Her Ladyship was the eldest daughter of Rear-Admiral Lord George Stuart, C.B., by Jane, his wife, daughter of the late Major-General James Stewart, and was granddaughter of John, first Marquis of Bute. She was married, Aug. 18, 1825, to John, fourth Marquis Townshend, Rear-Admiral, R.N., who died Sept. 10, 1863, and was mother of the present Marquis Townshend.

THE DOWAGER COUNTESS HOWE.

The Right Hon. Harriet Mary, Dowager Countess Howe, was killed by a fall from the window of her house, Charles-street, Berkeley-square, on the 29th ult. Her Ladyship was the daughter of Henry C. Sturt, Esq., by the Hon. Charlotte Penelope Brudenell, his wife, daughter of Robert, sixth Earl of Cardigan, and was sister to Lord Alington, who was created a peer in 1876. She was married, Feb. 3, 1846, to George Augustus Frederick Louis, second Earl Howe (elder brother of the present peer), and was left a widow Feb. 4, 1876.

LADY SMITH.

Pleasance, Lady Smith, widow of Sir James Edward Smith, M.D., founder and first President of the Linnean Society, died on the 3rd inst., in her 104th year. In the parish register of Lowestoft occurs the following entry, "Christenings, A.D. 1773, May 12th, Pleasance, daughter of Robert and Pleasance Reeve." Thus beyond all controversy the venerable lady who has passed away lived nearly four years beyond a century. What a wondrous span her life covers! The most momentous in the annals of England, we might say in the annals of the world. She was born before the great American War began, when George III. and Queen Charlotte were in the heyday of their reign, and Marie Antoinette and Louis XVI. were in full regal splendour at the Tuileries; Napoleon and Wellington were in their infancy, and the French Revolution a thing of the far future. Lady Smith's father was Robert Reeve, Esq., of Lowestoft, her mother, Pleasance, daughter of Thomas Clarke, Esq., of Saxmundham. Just eighty years ago her marriage took place, and her widowhood dated from 1828. To the very end her intellect was unimpaired. She had hardly ever known what illness was, she preserved all her teeth, and her eyesight was good. Seventy-two years ago Mr. Roscoe said of her that "he who could see and hear Mrs. Smith without being enchanted, had a heart not worth a farthing." At that period her beauty was remarkable, and Opie has perpetuated it in a picture of her as a gipsy. On her centenary the Queen sent her a copy of "Our Life in the Highlands," with these words written by her Majesty's own hand, "From Victoria R. to her friend Lady Smith on her birthday."

LADY EMILY PONSONBY.

Lady Emily Charlotte Ponsonby, who died on the 1st inst., at Hampton Court Palace, was youngest daughter of Henry, third Earl Bathurst, K.G. Her Ladyship was born Feb. 29, 1798, and married, March 16, 1825, Major-General the Hon. Sir Frederick Cavendish Ponsonby, K.C.B., K.C.H., G.C.M.G., &c., some time Governor of Malta, by whom, who died Jan. 11, 1837, she had three sons and three daughters. Of the former, the eldest, Major-General Henry F. Ponsonby, is Private Secretary and Equerry to the Queen.

SIR H. EARLE, BART.

Sir Hardman Earle, Bart., of Allerton Tower, in the county of Lancaster, died there on the 25th ult. He was born July 11, 1792, the fourth son of Thomas Earle, Esq., of Spekelands, in the county of Lancaster, by Mary, his wife, daughter and coheir of Thomas Earle, Esq., of Liverpool. Sir Hardman took an active part in railway and commercial affairs. He was created a Baronet Nov. 3, 1869. He married, Aug. 24, 1819, Mary, second daughter of William Langton, Esq., of Kirkham, in the county of Lancaster, by whom (who died March 25, 1850) he had four sons and seven daughters. Of the former, the eldest (now Sir Thomas Earle, second Baronet) was born in 1820, and married, in 1853, Emily, daughter of William Fletcher, Esq., banker, of Liverpool, and has seven sons and three daughters; the third is Colonel William Earle, Grenadier Guards, C.S.I.; and the fourth Arthur Earle, Esq., of Childwall Lodge, Wavertree, Liverpool.

ARCHDEACON GOOLD.

The Venerable Falkiner Goold, M.A., of Rosbrien and Dro-madda, in the county of Limerick, Archdeacon of Raphoe, died at 29, Circus, Bath, on the 29th ult. He was born in May, 1808, the second son of the late Thomas Goold, Esq., of Merriem-square, Dublin, Master in Chancery, by Elizabeth, his wife, daughter of the Rev. Brinsley Nixon, Rector of Painstown, and was descended from a branch of the ancient Cork family of Goold. He was educated at Trinity College, Dublin, where he graduated B.A., 1830. In 1852 he was appointed Rector of Raymochy, and in the same year Archdeacon of Raphoe. He married, June 16, 1830, Caroline Newcomen, sister of Theresa, Countess of Eglinton, and had one son, who died unmarried, and several daughters. The Archdeacon succeeded to his property at the death of his brother, Wyndham Goold, Esq., M.P. for the county of Limerick, and was one of the principal landowners in that county. He had three sisters, of whom the eldest, Emily Mary, was wife of the Rev. John Wynne; the second, Caroline Susan, married Sir Robert Gore-Booth, Bart., of Lissadell; and the youngest, Augusta Charlotte, was the late Countess of Dunraven.

MR. MACNAMARA.

Henry Tyrwhitt Jones Macnamara, Esq., barrister-at-law, one of H.M. Railway Commissioners, died on the 2nd inst., at his



residence, 34, Linden-gardens, Bayswater. After practising as a special pleader, he was called to the Bar by the Hon. Society of Lincoln's Inn in 1849, and went the Oxford circuit. Macnamara soon acquired considerable business and a sound legal reputation. He was for some time Recorder of Reading, and for a short time previous to 1873 County Court Judge for Marylebone. In that year he was appointed, in conjunction with Sir F. Peel and Mr. Price, one of the Railway Commissioners.

MR. JAMES MERRY.

James Merry, Esq., of Belladrum, in the county of Inverness, J.P. and D.L., formerly M.P. for Falkirk, a well-known patron of the turf, died at his town residence, 68, Eaton-square, on the 3rd inst. He was born in 1805, the son of James Merry, Esq., of Glasgow, by Janet, his wife, daughter of William Crealman, Esq., and received his education at the University of Glasgow. For many years he was engaged in an extensive business as an ironmaster in the counties of Ayr and Lanark; but was more generally known in connection with the turf, on which he was both popular and successful. On two occasions he won the Derby, with Thormanby in 1860 and with Doncaster in 1873, and in the latter year he also gained the Oaks with Marie Stuart. He also won the Ascot Cup with Thormanby in 1861, and the St. Leger twice—viz., with Sunbeam in 1855, and with Marie Stuart in 1873. He sat in Parliament for the Falkirk district, in the Liberal interest, from March to July, 1857, and from 1859 to 1874. Mr. Merry married, in 1847, Ann, daughter of James McHardy, Esq., of Glenboig, in the county of Lanark, and leaves issue.

The deaths are also announced of—

John Meares, Esq., of Plas Llanstephan, in the county of Carmarthen, J.P. and D.L., on the 30th ult., aged eighty-one.

Captain W. J. Scudamore, R.N., on the 27th ult., in his eighty-ninth year.

Captain J. E. Davis, R.N., late of the Hydropathic Department of the Admiralty, on the 30th ult., aged sixty-one.

Nicholas Montgomery Archdale, Esq., of Crock-na-crieve, in the county of Fermanagh, J.P., brother of Mr. W. H. Archdale, M.P. for Fermanagh, suddenly, on the 2nd inst.

Charlotte, Countess Gnorowska, daughter of the late William Dawson, Esq., of St. Leonard's Hill, Berks, and Manchester-square, London, on the 24th ult.

The Rev. Richard Rowland Bloxam, Rector of Harlaston, Staffordshire, retired Chaplain R.N., eldest son of the late Rev. R. R. Bloxam, D.D., Rector of Brinklow, and nephew of the late Sir Thomas Lawrence, P.R.A.

The Ven. W. J. Read, M.A., St. John's College, Cambridge, Archdeacon of the diocese of Antigua, son of the Rev. William Read, M.A., Chaplain of the Chapel of Ease, Worthing, Sussex, on the 10th inst., at St. John's, Antigua.

Lady Georgina Milner, on the 2nd inst., in her fifty-seventh year. She was the daughter of Mr. Frederick Lumley, of Tickhill Castle, and married, on April 16, 1844, Sir William Mordaunt E. Milner, Bart., who died in 1867. On her only brother, Richard George, succeeding his cousin John, eighth Earl of Scarborough, her Ladyship and her sisters, Lady Frances Hill and Lady Henrietta L'Estrange, were granted the precedence of Earl's daughters in 1857.

Richard Corbet, Esq., of Adderley, Shropshire, J.P. and D.L., on the 25th ult., aged seventy-two. He was the second son of the late Sir Andrew Corbet, first Baronet, of Moreton Corbet, by Mary, his wife, eldest daughter of Thomas Taylor, Esq., of Lymme Hall, Cheshire. He succeeded to the estates of his kinsman, Sir Corbet Corbet, Bart., and was lord of the manors of Adderley and Market Drayton, as well as patron of five livings.

The Very Rev. Newenham Hoare, M.A., Dean of Waterford, at Luranah Villa, Upper Norwood, on the 1st inst., aged seventy-four. He was son of the Rev. John Hoare, LL.D., Chancellor of the Diocese of Limerick, by Rachel, his wife, daughter of Sir Edward Newenham, member for the county of Dublin in the Irish Parliament. Previously to his appointment as Dean of Waterford in 1850, he had been Archdeacon of Ardfert and Dean of Achonry.

In our notice, a fortnight since, of the French serial publication of M. Charles Yriarte's illustrated work on Venice, it was implied that the completion of it would occupy two years; but we are now informed that it will be completed in the present year.

General Sir John Adye, Governor of the Royal Military Academy, has announced that the prize offered for competition by Lord Napier of Magdala for the best essay in military history has been awarded to Gentleman Cadet A. P. Codd, to whom the prize is accordingly presented. The subject given was "A short account of the Battle of Waterloo, viewed strategically," and there were ten competitors. All the essays are declared to be creditable compositions, and that of Gentleman Cadet Corporal W. H. Turton is noticed with special commendation.

The first meeting of the Royal Archaeological Institute for the session 1877 was held at the society's rooms, 16, New Burlington-street, yesterday week—Mr. C. Drury Fortnum occupying the chair. A paper was read by Mr. Albert Hartshorne on the fine Monumental Effigy in Hughenden Church, Bucks. A discussion took place on the occurrence of the crescent, which appears thrice on a slab at the feet of the effigy, and on other heraldic peculiarities. Sir John Maclean gave an account of an incised stone discovered at Tintagel, in Cornwall; and Mr. Davey read a memoir of the recently-found Roman villa at Wantage, in Berks, exhibiting, at the same time, a gold coin of Tintomius, which was picked up amongst the debris. Mr. Soden Smith spoke in reference to a collection of fibulae from the island of Lewis in the Hebrides, which were exhibited by Mr. Church. Many choice examples of embroidery were shown on the walls and table.

A museum of hunting trophies, almost as interesting as the collection of living animals brought from India by the Prince of Wales, was inspected on Sunday by a few visitors to the Zoological Society's Gardens, previous to the opening of the exhibition to the public. Among those who took the opportunity of viewing the noteworthy specimens were the wife of the Chinese Ambassador and several ladies and gentlemen of the suite. As a matter of course, the ladies, having resolved upon making a complete tour of the gardens, were accommodated with wheeled chairs; but the chief of these illustrious strangers made a prolonged promenade of the most attractive departments, and, before leaving, declared, through an interpreter, that she had not walked so much during one day for the past fourteen years. The collection of prepared specimens and trophies occupies a room adjoining the reptile house, and has been arranged by Mr. Clarence Bartlett, who was engaged as naturalist to the Prince's expedition. The collection, diminished as it is by the removal of many tiger-skins and other memorials, presented by the Prince of Wales to his friends, is a remarkably fine one, comprising examples of species unknown to Europe.

CHESS.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

All communications relating to this department of the Paper should be addressed to the Editor, and have the word "Chess" written on the envelope.

E.C.R.—The title of Captain Kennedy's book is "Waits and Strays, chiefly from the Chess-board." You can procure it from W. W. Morgan, 67, Barbican, London.

T.H.A. (Edinburgh)—The law relating to castling is expressed clearly enough in Staunton's "Handbook." The King must not pass over or on to any square attacked by an enemy's man; and of course a law applying to the King does not affect the movements of the R. The King, therefore, can castle on the Queen's side when the Q Kt square is attacked, and even if the R is en prise.

S.F.T.P. and Boz.—Neither of the suggested defences to White's attack in Problem No. 1717 is good. If Black plays 1. B takes B, White continues with 2. Kt to K 6th (ch), and 3. P to K B 4th, mate; and if 1. Q takes R, White mates at once—the Q being pinned—by 2. Kt to K 6th.

J.R.L. (Temple)—Dr. Forbes was known to be an admirable Oriental scholar. We know nothing of the other writer.

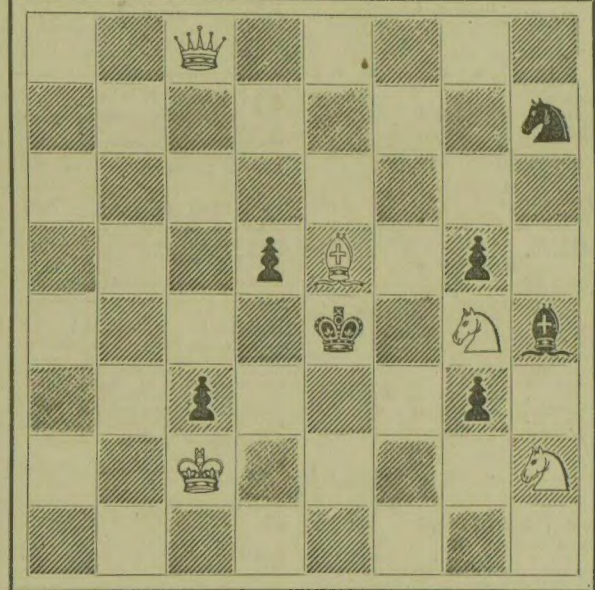
M.W. (Slough).—We cannot undertake to recommend teachers of chess.

CORRECT SOLUTIONS OF PROBLEM No. 1718 received from Vig, Jane N, P S Shenale, (Edipus, Drapers' College, and C Egbert.

CORRECT SOLUTIONS OF PROBLEM No. 1719 received from H.B. H.B. Jun., Olive Grosky, J Newman, Latta B Lewy, Monkridge, Dolly, Vig, G E Weary, Woolwich Chess Club, J Keeble, Cant, W F Payne, Hereward, Trifon, Only Jones, R Roushead, W Nelson, Simplex, R T King, Littlego, W Lee, J M Turton, R H Brooks, Cantharidopho, C Egbert, E Frau, J de Houtsteyn, G H V, E H H V, J H Skelton, Neworth, East Marden, G A Messener, Société Littéraire de Gand, A Scot, E Clarkson, Drapers' College, Wanstead, D H Cheam, A Wood, Woe Mee, A Bowles, W S B, J Shephard, J Harnden, P S Shenale, F O Egger, Black Knight, A G R, T B Y, American, E L G, H M S Bruiser, Florentia, H Ree, R D F, J K, J F E P, J Lonsdale, Owlet, Una, H W Trenchard, B Hedges, W Leeson, Willie, E H Ross, F Myers, and Boz.

PROBLEMS received from J B R, P C Newton, and S T D.

SOLUTION OF PROBLEM No. 1719.
WHITE. BLACK.
1. R to Q sq. Any move. 2. B mates accordingly.
PROBLEM No. 1721.
By C. W., of Sunbury.
BLACK.



WHITE.
White to play, and mate in three moves.

CHESS IN LONDON.

One of the Games in the late Match between Professor WAYTE and Mr. MINCHIN.—(Vienna Opening.)

WHITE (Mr. M.) BLACK (Prof. W.)
1. P to K 4th P to K 4th
2. Kt to Q B 3rd Kt to Q B 3rd
3. Kt to B 3rd Kt to B 3rd
4. B to Kt 5th P to K 3rd
5. P to Q 4th P takes P
6. Kt takes P B to Q 2nd
7. Castles B to K 2nd
8. B to K 3rd Castles
Black might have avoided the disadvantage of a doubled Pawn by exchanging Kts.
9. Kt takes Kt P takes Kt
10. B to K 2nd K to R sq
11. Q to Q 2nd Kt to Kt sq
12. Q R to Q sq P to K B 4th
13. P to K 5th B to K 3rd
14. P to K B 4th R to Q Kt sq
15. P to Q Kt 3rd R to R sq
Black's fourteenth move was useless, as the R's Pawn cannot be moved with advantage, and must be supported by the R. It will be seen that the loss of time at this stage had a disastrous effect upon his game.
16. B to K B 3rd P to Q 4th
17. Kt to K 2nd Kt to R 3rd
18. Kt to Q 4th Q to Q 2nd
WHITE (Mr. M.) BLACK (Prof. W.)
19. Q to B 3rd
White has already obtained an excellent opening, and this move wins a Pawn.
20. B to B sq Kt to Kt 5th
21. P to K R 3rd P to Q R 4th
22. Q takes P B to Q Kt 5th
23. Kt takes Q Q takes Q
24. Kt to Q 4th Kt to R 3rd
25. B to R 3rd
A capital stroke. If Black plays 25. B takes B, White continues with Kt takes Q B, and Black's Pawns must soon fall.
26. R takes B B takes Kt (ch)
27. K R to Q sq K to Q sq
28. P to Q B 4th P to Q R 5th
29. B to B 6th R P takes P
30. R P takes P K R to Q Kt sq
Black has no satisfactory defence at this point, and the move made is as good as any at his disposal.
31. P takes P P takes P
32. B takes P B takes B
33. R takes B R takes P
34. P to K 6th Resigns.

CHESS BY CORRESPONDENCE.

Game played by correspondence, last year, between Mr. COATES, of Cheltenham, and Lieutenant-Colonel A.—(Scotch Gambit.)

WHITE (Mr. Coates). BLACK (Lieut.-Col. A.)
1. P to K 4th P to K 4th
2. Kt to K B 3rd Kt to Q B 3rd
3. P to Q 4th P takes P
4. Kt takes P Q to K R 5th
5. B to K 3rd
This move has been tried successfully in several correspondence games, and some of the variations springing from it have been lately analysed by Mr. Fraser, of Dundee, with a favourable result for White.
6. Kt to Q 2nd Q takes K P
In the analysis referred to, which appeared in the Chessplayers' Chronicle, Mr. Fraser indicates the following line of play at this juncture—e.g.:—
6. Kt to K B 3rd B to Q B 4th
7. B to Q 3rd Q to K 2nd
8. Castles B takes B
9. R to K sq P to R 3rd
10. R takes B B to K 3rd
11. B to Q B 4th R to K B 3rd
12. Kt to Q B 3rd Castles Q B
13. B takes B P takes B
14. Kt to Q 4th, with a fine game.
6. Q to K 2nd
White might with advantage have played Kt to K B 3rd.
7. Kt takes Kt P to Q 4th
8. B takes Kt P to Q B 3rd
9. Castles P to K 3rd
10. R to K sq B to K 3rd
11. P to Q B 4th Kt to K B 3rd
12. Q to Q Kt 3rd
WHITE (Mr. Coates). BLACK (Lieut.-Col. A.)
12. By playing 12. Q to Kt 5th, Black might have secured a little time to develop his game.
13. B takes Kt P takes B
The position here is curious and interesting. The move in the text seriously compromises Black's game; but 13. Q takes B presents a probability of his obtaining an even game. Suppose—
13. P takes P Q takes B
14. B to Q B 4th (dis. B to K 2nd (ch)
15. P takes B P takes P
16. B takes B K to B sq
17. Kt to K B 3rd R to Q sq
18. Q R to Q sq P to Kt 3rd, and by playing K to Kt 2nd Black obtains a good defensible position.
14. P takes P P takes P
15. B to Kt 5th (ch) K to Q sq
16. B to B 6th R to Q B sq
17. B takes Q P B takes B
18. Q takes B (ch) Q to Q 2nd
19. Q to K B 3rd Q to Q B 3rd
20. Kt to K 4th
An excellent move, to which Black has no satisfactory reply.
20. B to Q Kt 5th
21. K R to Q sq (ch) K to K sq
If 21. K to K 2nd, P to Q R 3rd wins a piece.
22. Kt takes P (ch)
Black resigned, because he must now submit to the loss of the exchange.

CHESS INTELLIGENCE.

The annual meeting of the City of London Chess Club will be held at the club rooms, Newgate-street, on the 14th inst., when the treasurer's accounts and the report of the committee for the past year will be submitted to the members. Since the removal of this association to its present commodious quarters there has been a large accession to its numbers, and the club is now established upon a firm basis. The handicap tourney is progressing satisfactorily, the Rev. Mr. Macdonnell and Mr. Potter occupying the chief places in the score list; and arrangements are being made for a series of consultation games between the leading players. As no better medium of instruction for our rising young amateurs could be devised than consultation with a master of chess, we are glad to observe that the importance of games so conducted is again recognised in the London clubs.

WILLS AND BEQUESTS.

The will and codicil, dated March 27, 1872, and Feb. 19, 1874, of Mr. Henry Tritton, late of Lombard-street, banker, who died on the 2nd ult., at Beddington, Surrey, were proved on the 26th ult. by Joseph Gurney Barclay, Joseph Tritton, the brother of the deceased, and the Rev. William Biscoe Tritton, the executors, the personal estate being sworn under £250,000. The testator leaves to his wife, Mrs. Elizabeth Ann Tritton, £2000, all his furniture, plate, household effects, horses, and carriages, the use and occupation of his house and grounds at Beddington, and an annuity of £1400; to his eldest son, Henry John Tritton, his freehold house at Ewell, all his real estate in the county of Kent, his pictures, his leasehold house in Great Portland-street, with the furniture, and such a sum as with the capital he has already advanced him will make up £20,000; to his son Edward William all his interest in Battersea Bridge and £21,000; to his son Wilfred Francis, £25,000; to his daughter, Mrs. Buller, £5000; to his daughter, Mrs. Hall, and his unmarried daughters, £2500 each; he also leaves additional legacies of £10,000 to each of his unmarried daughters and £3000 to each of his married daughters; to his brother Joseph all his share in the unsold portions of his late father's estate; to his executors 200 gs. each; to Dr. Alfred Meadows and the Rev. William Edward Heygate, 100 gs. each; to William Henry Covington, the senior clerk in his bank, £200; to James M. Barnes, another clerk in the bank, £100; and £1400 to be distributed by Mr. Barclay and Mr. Joseph Tritton among the other clerks in such bank. There are legacies and annuities to many of his servants, and £300 is given to his wife to divide among the others. The residue of his property he gives to his two sons, Henry John and Edward William. The testator sets out his religious belief, and states that he dies a faithful member of the Church of England.

The will, dated Jan. 3, 1874, of Mr. William Senhouse Gaitskell, late of Streatham, Surrey, who died on Dec. 14 last, was proved on the 17th ult. by William Ewbank Gaitskell, the son, Lewis Henry Randall Lyne, and Thomas Harris Devonshire, the acting executors, the personal estate being sworn under £100,000. The testator's wife being already provided for, he leaves her only some complimentary legacies; he gives to his son, William Ewbank, his residence at Streatham; upon the trusts of the marriage settlement of his late daughter Mrs. Jessie Sikes Foot, £14,000; to his son-in-law Mr. Foote, £2000; and he makes provision for his sons Charles Burr, Ernest, and Alfred Ashley; there are also legacies to his executors and some of his old servants; the rest of his property he gives to his two sons William Ewbank and Edward Forbes.

The will, with one codicil, dated Jan. 19, 1874, and March 23, 1876, of Mr. Christopher Wilson, late of Streatham, Surrey, who died on Dec. 21 last, was proved on the 11th ult. by Richard Wilson, the son, and Henry Boyes, the acting executors, the personal estate being sworn under £70,000. The testator bequeaths to his wife his furniture and household effects, £1000, and the annual income of £16,000 for life; to his sister, Mrs. Jane Benson, £100; and to Mr. Boyes and Miss Eliza Jeanette Maxwell, £50 each. The remainder of his property is to be divided between his seven children, Christopher, Richard, Ellen, Elizabeth, Jane, Mary Eliza, and Sarah.

The will and codicil, dated June 17, 1874, and Jan. 14, 1876, of Mr. George Smith, late of Potton, Beds, who died on Dec. 3 last, was proved on the 15th ult. by Henry Smith and George Smith, the sons, and Edward Thurlow Leeds Smith, the nephew, the surviving executors, the personal estate being sworn under £60,000. The testator, after making provision for his wife, Mrs. Emily Smith, gives £20,000 Consols to his said son Henry, and legacies to his other children. Testator's son George is appointed residuary legatee.

The will, dated Jan. 10, 1870, of Mr. David Forbes, consulting engineer, late of No. 11, York-place, Portman-square, who died on Dec. 5 last, was proved on the 5th ult. by John Henry Durham, the sole executor, the personal estate being sworn under £40,000. The testator bequeaths to his wife, Mrs. Julia Forbes, his household furniture, plate, and effects; to his executor, £500; to the children of his late brother Edward and his late sister Jane, living at the time of his decease, £500 each; and the residue to his said wife for life, but in the event of her marrying again one half of the income thereof only, and subject thereto, to his children.

The will, dated July 6, 1874, of the Rev. Gilbert Heathcote, formerly Vicar of Colerne, Wilts, and late of No. 1, Northfield, Ryde, Isle of Wight, who died on Oct. 28 last, was proved on the 2nd ult. by Mrs. Eliza Julia Heathcote, the widow, John Wellesley Thomas, C.B., George Atherley, and the Rev. Arthur G. Atherley, the executors, the personal estate being sworn under £25,000.

Major H. G. Rooper, of Godmanchester, late Adjutant of the Hants Militia, has been elected Chief Constable of Huntingdonshire, out of sixty-six candidates.

A valuable donation, consisting of 250 duplicate specimens from the Kew Museum, has been received at the City Industrial Museum, Glasgow.

According to the quarterly report of the Registrar-General, the returns of births, deaths, and marriages are, on the whole, satisfactory. The marriages are for the quarter ending September, 1876, and are below the average of that season. The depression of the marriage-rate below its usual standard is most striking in the northern counties and in Wales. The births are returned for the last three months of the year, and they exceed the average. The mortality in the same three months was low. The improvement is most striking in the towns. The season has been remarkable for its mild temperature, winds, and abundant rainfall. Smallpox, epidemic in London and in some of the large towns of Lancashire, has destroyed few lives in the rest of the kingdom. Scarlet fever is the ruling epidemic. The year 1876 was remarkable in this respect—in each of the four seasons its birth-rate was above, and its death-rate below, the average.

The sum of £24,000 having been raised towards enlarging the Norfolk and Norwich Hospital, to promote which object the Prince and Princess of Wales recently visited Norwich, a large meeting of governors and subscribers was held at the institution, last Saturday, under the presidency of the Earl of Leicester, who had contributed £13,000. The president said that the £24,000 promised would be increased to £27,000 if, instead of enlarging the hospital, a new one was built. Not only was he strongly in favour of the new hospital, but the Prince of Wales had written to him stating that he approved the reasons given for building a new hospital in Norwich instead of enlarging the present one, and asking him to announce, not only that he would be very happy to subscribe an additional £200 to the object in view, but that the Princess would give a donation of £100 also. This letter, which the president read, was received with loud applause. It was resolved, on the motion of the Sheriff of Norwich (Mr. William Cadge), seconded by Mr. Coleman, that a new hospital be built. It is estimated that the cost would be £35,000 or £40,000. One thousand pounds was thereupon promised by the Rev. J. Fisk, and other donations were announced.

NEW MUSIC.

GEMS OF HANDEL. By J. T. TREKELL.
No. 1. Gavotte from "Otho."
2. "Maestoso" and "Allegro" from Second Concerto.
3. Movements from the "Occasional Overture."
4. Lascia chi lo pianga (Rinaldo).
5. Minuet from Overture to "Samson."
6. Movements from the Overture to "Saul."
Price 3s. each.
London: ASHDOWN and PARRY.

STEPHEN HELLER'S PIANOFORTE
WORKS.—ASHDOWN and PARRY beg to announce that the entire Works of this renowned Composer may now be had of them.
The universal esteem in which these admirable Compositions are held throughout France, Germany, Austria, Russia, Italy, America; in fact, wherever the study of Music is cultivated, is the best evidence of their unique beauty and sterling worth.

STEPHEN HELLER'S PIANOFORTE
COMPOSITIONS.—A COMPLETE CATALOGUE is NOW READY, and will be sent, on application, post-free, to any part of the world.—ASHDOWN and PARRY, Hanover-square, London.

STEPHEN HELLER'S STUDIES.
A New and Complete Edition, thoroughly revised, published under the immediate superintendence of the Composer. Fifteen Books, each 6s.—ASHDOWN and PARRY, Hanover-square.

STEPHEN HELLER'S COMPOSITIONS
FOR THE PIANO.
Of the numerous popular and beautiful works by this eminent Composer the following are choice specimens:—
Allegretto con Grazia, in D flat ("Wanderstunden," No. 2) .. 3 0
Andante con Moto in E ("Dances Boles," No. 3) .. 3 0
Andante in B flat ("Promenades d'un Solitaire," No. 4) .. 1 0
Allegretto con Grazia in E ("Restless Nights," No. 9) .. 1 0
Tarentelle in A flat .. 2 6
Transcription of Mendelssohn's "Parting Song," .. 3 0
Improvisata on Mendelssohn's melody, "Auf Flügeln des Gesanges" .. 4 0
Caprice on Schubert's Song, "La Truite" .. 4 0
Three original Melodies ("The Maid," "The Wind," and "The Wave") .. 3 0
Chant du Berceau (from the Preludes) .. 2 6
Barcarolle (from the Preludes) .. 3 0
Albade (from the Preludes) .. 3 0
Album dédié à la jeunesse. Short Books, each 5 0
ASHDOWN and PARRY, Hanover-square.

ASHDOWN and PARRY'S EDITIONS of
STEPHEN HELLER'S WORKS are to be had of every Musician in Great Britain, Ireland, the Colonies, India, and the United States of America; or will be sent post-free, at half price, on receipt of post-office order or stamps.
ASHDOWN and PARRY, London.

SYDNEY SMITH'S FOUR NEW
PIECES:—
CHANT DE BERCEAU .. 4s.
HOME, SWEET HOME .. 4s.
ERNANI. Grand Fantasia on Verdi's Opera .. 4s.
Mendelssohn's Two-Part Song, Reminiscence .. 4s.
ASHDOWN and PARRY, Hanover-square.

SYDNEY SMITH'S PIANOFORTE
METHOD.
Price Five Shillings.
This unrivalled work is now firmly established as the Piano-forte Instruction-Book in nearly all the principal educational establishments in Great Britain, Ireland, Canada, the United States of America, India, Australia, New Zealand, &c. It is supplied direct by the Publishers, or may be had of any Musician in the world.
London: ASHDOWN and PARRY, Hanover-square.

POPULAR CLASSICS.—A series of
sterling compositions for the Piano-forte Solo. Selected, Edited, and Fingered by WALTER MACFARREN. Forty-eight Numbers, price from 2s. to 6s. each. The series contains some of the most celebrated and beautiful works of Handel, Bach, Haydn, Mozart, Beethoven, Weber, Schubert, Hummel, Schumann, Mendelssohn, Chopin, &c. Detailed Lists forwarded post-free to any part of the world.
ASHDOWN and PARRY, Hanover-square.

GO-BANG. New Galop. By CHARLES COOTE, jun. Equal in every way to the well-known "Boulette," "Archery," and "Croquet" Galops by the same popular Composer. Price 3s.
London: ASHDOWN and PARRY.

ASHDOWN and PARRY'S CATALOGUES
of MUSIC.
PART 1. PIANO, ORGAN, HARMONIUM.
PART 2. VOCAL.
PART 3. HARP, CONCERTINA.
PART 4. VIOLIN, VIOLONCELLO, ORCHESTRA, &c.
PART 5. FLUTE, CORNET, CLARINET, &c.
Sent post-free to any part of the world.
ASHDOWN and PARRY, Hanover-square, London.

MADAME PATEY'S CLASSICAL
SONG-BOOK.—Twelve Songs for Contralto or Mezzo-Soprano. Edited, with directions as to Expression, Phrasing, and Respiration, by JANET PATEY. Post-free, 13 stamps.
E. C. BOOSEY and Co., 145, High-street, Notting-hill, W.

BRISÉ DES NUITS and **PREMIER**
BAISER WALTZES. These immensely successful Waltzes, by G. LAMOTHE, may now be obtained for Piano Solo, price, 2s. net; Duet, 2s. 6d. net; Violin and Piano, 2s. net; Septet, 1s. 4d. net; Orchestra, 2s. net; Military Band, 10s. net.
La Fiancée Waltzes. G. Lamothé.
Réve d'Azur Waltzes. G. Lamothé.
Or et Azur Waltzes. G. Lamothé.
The above three Waltzes are already rivaling in popularity the same Composer's Brise des Nuits and Premier Baiser Waltzes. Price: Solo, 2s. each net; Septet, 1s. 4d. each; Orchestra, 2s. net. Lists of dance music for Piano, Violin, &c., post-free.—A. HAMMOND and Co., 5, Vigo-street, Regent-street, W.

AUGENER and CO'S UNIVERSAL
CIRCULATING MUSICAL LIBRARY contains 100,000 distinct works. Annual Subscription, Two Guineas.
London: 81, Regent-street. Prospectus gratis.

AIR DU DAUPHIN. Ancienne Danse de la Cour. By ROECKEL. For Piano Solo, Duet, Violin, Harmonium, Orchestra, Organ-Paraphrase, by W. T. Best. Each 18 stamps.—AUGENER and Co., No. 86, Newgate-street.

GAVOTTE DE LOUIS QUINZE. By MAURICE LEE. Piano Solo, Duet, Violin, Orchestra, Organ Transcription, by F. E. Gladstone. 18 stamps each.
AUGENER and Co., 88, Newgate-street; Foubert's-place, W.

CHARLES HALLE'S PRACTICAL
PIANOFORTE SCHOOL.
Section I.—No. 1. Pianoforte Tutor.
FOURTH BROTHERS, London and Manchester.

NEW PUBLICATIONS BY CHARLES HALLE.
TWILIGHT THOUGHTS, for the PIANO. Composed by CHARLES HALLE. Price 4s. Sold at half price. Also, MENUTTO GRAZIOSO and TAMBOURIN, by GLUCK and HALLE, price 3s. each, may now be had of FOURTH BROTHERS, 272A, Regent-circus, Oxford-street, London; and CROSS-street, South King-street, Manchester; and all Music Publishers.

NEW SONG for BASS or BARITONE.
THE RECRUIT.
By LOUISA F. ESSINGTON.
C. LONSDALE and Co., 26, Old Bond-street.

PIANIST'S ROYAL ROAD. KUHE.
The most perfect course of study and Library of high-class Music. Edited by KUHE. Each Book, 16 pages, full size, on engraved plates, 1s., post-free. Prospectus on application.
CUMINGHAM BOOSEY and Co., 2, Little Argyll-street, W.

PIANOFORTES for HIRE or for SALE,
from 25s. upwards.—JOHN BROADWOOD and SONS, No. 33, Great Pulteney-street, Golden-square, W. Manufacturers, No. 45, Horseferry-road, Westminster.

MUSICAL-BOX DEPOTS, 22, Ludgate-hill, & 58, Cheap-side, London.—Nicole's celebrated Musical Boxes, playing best secular and sacred music. Prices 2s. to £120. Snuff-boxes from 1s. to 6s. Largest Stock in London. Catalogue gratis and post-free. Apply to WALES & McCULLOCH, as above.

LONDON AND COUNTY BANKING
COMPANY.
Established in 1836, and Incorporated in 1874, under "The Companies Act, 1862."
Subscribed Capital—£3,750,000, in 75,000 Shares of £50 each.
REPORT adopted at the Annual General Meeting, Feb. 1, 1877.
ABRAHAM HODGSON PHILLIPOTT, Esq., in the Chair.
The Directors, in submitting to the Proprietors the Balance-Sheet of the Bank for the half-year ended Dec. 31 last, have to report that, after paying interest to Customers and all charges allowing for Rebate, and making provision for Bad and Doubtful Debts, the Net Profits amount to £105,447 8s. This sum, added to £25,719 2s. 3d. brought forward from the last account, produces a total of £131,166 8s. 3d.
They recommend the payment of a Dividend of 8 per cent for the half-year, which will absorb £120,000, leaving a balance of £11,166 8s. 3d. to be carried forward to Profit and Loss New Account.
The present Dividend, added to that paid to June 30, makes 16 per cent for the year 1876.
The Directors retiring by rotation are John James Cater, Esq., Edward Harbord Lushington, Esq., and William Henry Stone, Esq., who, being eligible, offer themselves for re-election.
By the retirement of Stephen Symonds, Esq., on account of ill-health, there is a vacancy in the Auditorship, which it is in the power of the meeting to fill up.
The Dividend, £1 12s. per Share, free of income tax, will be payable at the Head Office, or at any of the Branches, on or after Monday, the 12th inst.

BALANCE SHEET
of the London and County Banking Company, Dec. 31, 1876.

Dr.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
To Capital paid up	1,500,000	0	0			
Reserve Fund	700,000	0	0			
Amount due by the Bank ..						
Customers' Balances, &c. ..	22,245,013	3	5			
Liabilities on Acceptances, covered by Securities ..	3,048,341	9	10			
Profit and Loss Balance brought from last Account ..	25,719	2	3			
Gross Profit for the Half Year, after making provision for Bad and Doubtful Debts—viz.	314,936	19	4			
				340,656	1	7
				£27,834,010	14	10
Cr.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
By Cash on hand at Head Office and Branches, and with Bank of England ..	2,254,314	15	1			
Cash placed at Call and at Notice covered by Securities ..	3,410,195	13	11			
Investments, viz.: Government and Guaranteed Stocks ..	2,728,744	8	9			
Colonial Government and Other Stocks and Securities ..	316,707	12	4			
Discounted Bills, and advances to Customers in Town and Country ..	15,419,456	15	4			
Liabilities of Customers for Drafts accepted by the Bank (as per contra)	3,048,341	9	10			
Freehold Premises in Lombard-street and Nicholas-lane, Freehold and Leasehold Property at the Branches, with Fixtures and Fittings				476,248	17	6
Interest paid to Customers				48,790	17	10
Salaries and all other expenses at Head Office and Branches, including Income Tax on Profits and Salaries				131,210	3	8
				£27,834,010	14	10

PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT.

£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
To Interest paid to Customers, as above ..	48,790	17	10		
Expenses	131,210	3	8		
Rebate on Bills not due, carried to New Account ..	29,488	11	10		
Dividend of 8 per cent for Half Year	120,000	0	0		
Balance carried forward	11,166	8	3		
	£340,656	1	7		
By Balance brought forward from last Account ..	£25,719	2	3		
Gross Profit for the Half Year, after making provision for Bad and Doubtful Debts	314,936	19	4		
	£340,656	1	7		

We, the undersigned, have examined the foregoing Balance-Sheet, and have found the same to be correct.
London and County Banking Company, Mr. Jan. 25, 1877. (Signed) WILLIAM NORMAN, } Auditors.
RICHARD H. SWAINNE, }
By order, GEO. GOUGH, Secretary.

LONDON AND COUNTY BANKING
COMPANY.
Notice is hereby given, that a DIVIDEND on the Capital of the Company, at the rate of 8 per cent for the half-year ended Dec. 31, 1876, will be PAYABLE to the Proprietors, either at the Head Office, 21, Lombard-street, or at any of the Company's Branches, on or after MONDAY, the 12th inst.
By order of the Board,
W. McKewen, General Manager.
21, Lombard-street, Feb. 2, 1877.

GRATEFUL-COMFORTING.
EPPS'S COCOA.
"By a thorough knowledge of the natural laws which govern the operations of digestion and nutrition, and by a careful application of the fine properties of well-selected cocoa, Mr. Epps has provided our breakfast-tables with a delicately flavoured beverage which may save us many heavy doctors' bills. It is by the judicious use of such articles of diet that a constitution may be gradually built up until strong enough to resist every tendency to disease. Hundreds of subtle maladies are floating around us ready to attack wherever there is a weak point. We may escape many a fatal shaft by keeping ourselves well fortified with pure blood and a properly nourished frame." Civil Service Gazette.
Sold only in Packets (Tins for abroad), labelled—
JAMES EPPS and CO.,
HOMOEOPATHIC CHEMISTS,
48, Threadneedle-street; and 170, Piccadilly.

AMERICAN CENTENNIAL
PRIZE MEDAL.
FRY'S CARACAS COCOA.
Its pure flavour, delicate aroma, and invigorating qualities have established its position as a first-class dietetic article.

FRY'S CARACAS COCOA.
"The Caracas Cocoa of such choice quality."—Food, Water, and Air (Dr. Hassall).
"A most delicious and valuable article."—Standard.

FRY'S EXTRACT OF COCOA,
"than which, if properly prepared, there is no nicer or more wholesome preparation of Cocoa."—Food, Water, and Air. Edited by Dr. Hassall.
TENTH INTERNATIONAL MEDAL
awarded to J. S. FRY and SON.

SCHWEITZER'S COCOATINA.
Anti-Dyspeptic Cocoa or Chocolate Powder.
Guaranteed Pure Soluble Cocoa, with excess of Fat extracted. Four times the strength of Cocoa Thickened yet Weakened with Arrowroot, Starch, &c.
The Faculty pronounce it the most nutritious, perfectly digestible Beverage for "BREAKFAST, LUNCHEON, or SUPPER." Keeps in all Climates. Requires no Cooking. A teaspoonful to Breakfast cup, or cooling lemonade, a halfpenny. Samples gratis. In Air-Tight Tins, at 1s. 6d., 3s., &c., by Chemists and Grocers.
H. SCHWEITZER and CO., 10, Adam-street, London, W.O.

BROWN and POLSON'S
CORN FLOUR
HAS TWENTY YEARS' WORLD-WIDE REPUTATION, AND IS UNIFORMITY OF SUPERIOR QUALITY.

BORWICK'S BAKING POWDER has been AWARDED THREE GOLD MEDALS for its superiority over all others. Makes bread, Norfolk dumplings, pastry, puddings, &c., light and wholesome. Sold in 1d. and 2d. Packets, and 6d., 1s., 2s. 6d., and 5s. Patent Boxes.

THE ESSEX FLOUR and GRAIN
COMPANY, Liverpool-road, London, N., supply the best goods only. White, &c. pastry, 10s. per bushel; Household, for bread, 8s. 4d.; Wheat Meal, for brown bread, 8s. 8d.; Coarse Scotch Oatmeal, 3s. 2d. per 1 lb.; Fine, 3s. 4d.; American Hominy, 4s.; Barley and Buckwheat, 5s. 8d. per bushel, or 21s. per sack; Indian Corn, 5s. per bushel, or 18s. per sack; Oats, 4s.; Crushed Oats, 4s.; Middlings, 2s. 4d.; Ground Pollard, 1s. 6d.; Peas, 7s. 6d.; Tick Beans, 7s. 6d. per bushel; Split Peas, 2s. 6d.; and 8s. per peck; Meat Biscuits, 20s. per cwt.; Barley Meal, 8s. 8d. per bushel, or 21s. per sack; Lentil Flour for Invalids, in tins, 1 lb. size, 1s., and 7 lb. 5s. All other kinds of Grain and Seed. Special prices for large quantities. Post-office Orders and cheques to be made in favour of George Young.

FURNISH THROUGHOUT.
OETZMANN & CO.,
67, 69, 71, 73, 77 & 79,
HAMPSTEAD-ROAD,
NEAR TOTTENHAM-COURT-ROAD.

FURNISH THROUGHOUT.—OETZMANN
and CO., 67, 69, 71, 73, 77 and 79, Hampstead-road, near Tottenham-court-road. Cabinet Factory, Albion Works, Charles-street; Bedding Factory, Eagle-place, London, N.W. Carpets, Furniture, Bedding, Drapery, Furnishing Ironmongery, China, Glass, Pictures, Bronzes, Clocks, &c., and every other requisite for completely furnishing a house throughout. Oetzmann and Co. are enabled to offer special advantages to Country Customers in delivery of Goods by their own large Patent Steam Vans, and fixing in position by competent persons. Descriptive Catalogue, the best Furnishing Guide extant, post-free.—Oetzmann and Co.

READY MONEY versus **CREDIT** or **BOOKING**.—Messrs. OETZMANN and CO.'s business is conducted on the co-operative system of small profits and cash payments, with the extra advantages of centralised management and personal proprietary supervision, the public receiving all the benefit of the co-operative system without its inherent trouble and expense, as prices will be found lower than those charged at co-operative stores.

CABINET and UPHOLSTERY
DEPARTMENT.—Elegant Drawing-room Suites, handsomely carved Italian Walnut Wood, upholstered in rich Worsted Damask, from 8s.; ditto, in rich Silk and Satin, 20s. to 60s.; elegant Black and Gold Suites, from 12s.; superior ditto, from 18s. to 20s.; Solid Mahogany Dining-room Suites, 5s.; ditto, fine Spanish Mahogany, upholstered in best Marone Leather, 14s.; massive Mahogany Telescope Dining Tables, from £2 15s.; handsome Walnut large oval Centre Tables, 3s.
OETZMANN and CO.

OETZMANN'S PATENT PALLIO
MATTRESS supercedes the use of the old rigid palliase; is more cleanly, healthy, and elastic; combines the advantages of a mattress and palliase at the cost of one article. Price from 16s. 9d. upwards. See page 123 in "Guide to House Furnishing." Sent post-free on application.—OETZMANN and CO.

ARTISTIC CANE WINDOW BLINDS
and **SCREENS**.—These fashionable blinds can now be had from stock or made to order in any size or design; also Cane and Wicker Chairs, Ladies' Needlework, Mounts, Flower Stands, &c., in colours or black and gold. Prices considerably below those usually charged for these goods.—OETZMANN and CO.

FLOOR CLOTH! FLOOR CLOTH!
FLOOR CLOTH.—Well seasoned. Colours and designs to suit every style of decoration. An immense assortment for selection. Clearing out at 1s. 6d. per square yard; best quality and newest designs, 2s. 6d. A quantity of squares, 2 yards by 3 yards, 3 by 4, and other useful sizes, very cheap. Quotations forwarded per post on receiving size of room or hall. Bordered Floor Cloth, for passage or stairs, from 9d. per yard.—OETZMANN and CO.

TABLE LINEN. OETZMANN & CO.
SHEETINGS. OETZMANN & CO.
QUILTS. OETZMANN & CO.

LINEN DEPARTMENT.—Fine White
Linen Damask Table Cloths, 2 yards long, 3s. 11d.; 24 yards long, by 2 yards wide, 5s. 11d.; 3 yards by 21 yards, 8s. 11d.; 34 yards by 24 yards, 12s. 6d.; 4 yards by 24 yards, 15s.; Breakfast Cloths, from 1s. 11d.; strong Linen Kitchen Table Cloths, 1s. 11d. each; stout Huckaback, from 4d. per yard; Glass Cloths, 4d. per yard; stout White Calico Sheetting, 76 in. wide, 1s. per yard; 88 in. wide, 1s. 6d. per yard; White Linen Sheetting, 76 in. wide, 1s. 11d.; 88 in. ditto, 2s. 6d. per yard; superior quality ditto, 88 in. wide, 2s. 11d. per yard. Horrocks's Long Cloths and Sheetings at the Manufacturer's wholesale prices. Ladies should write for patterns and compare price and quality.—OETZMANN and CO.

THE PORTLAND COAL-VASE.
OETZMANN and CO.'s New Special Designs for the Season; new shape, much admired, handsomely japanned, and gold relieved; has bowl castors, opal handle, handloop, and strong loose lining—a great convenience and saving in the wear. Price, complete, only 10s. 6d.—OETZMANN and CO.

CHINA and GLASS DEPARTMENT.
Ironstone China Dinner Services, various neat and elegant designs, from 15s. 9d. the set; handsome ditto, at 25s. and 35s. per set—a large assortment of superb patterns for selection; Dessert Services complete, 17 pieces, 1s. 9d.; best French China Dinner Service, 24 pieces, 1s. 9d.; 24 pieces, 1s. 9d.; China Tea Services, complete, 24 pieces, 5s. 9d.; elegant ditto, burnished gold and enamelled, 15s. 9d.
OETZMANN and CO.

OETZMANN and CO., COMPLETE
HOUSE FURNISHERS, 67, 69, 71, 73, 77 and 79, Hampstead-road (three minutes' walk from Tottenham-court-road and Gower-street Station, Metropolitan Railway). Lowest prices consistent with guaranteed quality. Orders per post, large or small, receive prompt and faithful attention in the selection. Close at Seven, and on Saturdays at Four o'clock. Descriptive Catalogue post-free.—OETZMANN and CO.

DESCRIPTIVE CATALOGUE, post-free.
OETZMANN & CO.,
HAMPSTEAD-ROAD.

MAPPIN and WEBB,
MANUFACTURERS,
MANSION HOUSE BUILDINGS,
CITY, LONDON.

MAPPIN and WEBB'S SPOONS and FORKS.

Electro-Silver Plate.	Fiddle or Plain Pattern.	Better Quality.
12 Tablespoons, plated on nickel-silver ..	£1 10 0	£2 0 0
12 Table Forks, ditto	1 0 0	2 0 0
12 Dessert Forks, ditto	1 4 0	1 12 0
12 Dessert Spoons, ditto	1 4 0	1 12 0
12 Teaspoons, ditto	0 12 0	0 16 0
1 Gravy Spoon, ditto	0 6 0	0 8 0
1 Soup Ladle, ditto	0 6 0	0 8 0
4 Salt Spoons, ditto	0 5 0	0 8 0
4 Egg Spoons, ditto	0 5 0	0 8 0
1 Fish Slice and Fork, ditto	0 15 0	1 0 0
1 Pair Sugar Tongs, ditto	0 2 6	0 3 6

Illustrated Catalogues post-free.

MAPPIN and WEBB,
MANUFACTURERS,
76, 77, and 78, OXFORD-STREET,
WEST END, LONDON.

FENDERS, TILE HEARTHES, FIRE-IRONS, COAL-BOXES.
MAPPIN and WEBB,
76, 77, and 78, Oxford-street,
London, W.

LAMPS.—The Silber, Duplex, and Paragon.
MAPPIN and WEBB,
Oxford-street (76, 77, and 78),
London, W.
Illustrated Catalogues free.

GASELIERS, in Crystal, Glass, Ormoulu, or Bronze, Medival Fittings, &c. A large assortment always on view. Every article marked with plain figures.
D'HAULET and CO., Manufacturers, 55 and 56, High Holborn.

REVOLVERS, PISTOLS.—COLTS'
Government Army Revolver, Colts' Deringer Revolver for travellers and house protection, Colts' Deringer for the vest pocket. Price list free.
Colts' Fire-Arms Company, 14, Pall-mall, London.

PRETTY FLOWERS.—Fresh Cut Flowers in any quantity. Hand and Table Bouquets; Bouquets for the Coat, Dress, or Hair; Altar Bouquets; Baskets of Plants or Cut Flowers; Wreaths and Crosses of Fresh or Dried Flowers. Forwarded to any part of London, or to meet any train.
WILLIAM HOOPER, 88, Oxford-street, London, W.

MRS. S. A. ALLEN'S
WORLD'S HAIR RESTORER.

AMONG THE CULTIVATED AND REFINED THROUGHOUT THE WORLD, THIS RE-OWNED PREPARATION IS THE AKNOWLEDGED FAVOURITE WITH BOTH SEXES.

MRS. S. A. ALLEN'S
WORLD'S HAIR RESTORER.

IT CANNOT FAIL TO RESTORE
GREY HAIR TO ITS YOUTHFUL COLOUR, GLOSS, AND BEAUTY. WHEN THE HAIR TURNS GREY, LOSES ITS LUSTRE, AND FALLS OUT, IT SIMPLY REQUIRES NOURISHMENT. MRS. S. A. ALLEN'S WORLD'S HAIR RESTORER, BY ITS GENTLE TONIC ACTION, STRENGTHENS AND INVIGORATES THE HAIR, AND, BY THE OPERATION OF NATURAL CAUSES, GREY OR WHITE HAIR IS QUICKLY RESTORED TO ITS YOUTHFUL COLOUR, GLOSS, AND BEAUTY. IT WILL STOP ITS FALLING, AND INDUCE A HEALTHY AND MOST LUXURIANT GROWTH. USE NO OTHER PREPARATION WITH IT. NOT EVEN OIL OR POMADE, OR ZYLO-BALSAMUM.
CAUTION!—The Genuine only in Pink Wrappers.

Sold by all Chemists, Perfumers, and Dealers in Toilet Articles.
Mrs. S. A. ALLEN manufactures two entirely distinct Preparations for the Hair. One or the other is suited to every condition of the Human Hair. Both are never required at one time. For details as to each preparation, kindly read above and below this paragraph. Readers can easily determine which of the two they require. These preparations have a world-wide reputation. Enormous and increasing sale through forty years. Every Chemist and Dealer in Toilet Articles has both preparations.

MRS. S. A. ALLEN'S
ZYLO-BALSAMUM,
For the Growth and Preservation of the Hair.
A cooling transparent Liquid, entirely vegetable, without sediment.

A SIMPLE TONIC AND DRESSING
OF INESTIMABLE VALUE TO BOTH SEXES. THE FAVOURITE WITH THE YOUNG AND ALL THOSE WHO HAVE NO GREY HAIR. ZYLO-BALSAMUM MAY BE USED BY THE MOST YOUTHFUL AND THE MOST ELDERLY, NEVER FAILING TO ESTABLISH ITSELF IN GREAT FAVOUR WITH EACH. IT WILL NOT CHANGE THE COLOUR OF THE HAIR, BUT BY EARLY USE IT WILL PREVENT THE HAIR FROM TURNING GREY OR FALLING OUT. IT CLEANSSES THE HAIR, GIVES TO IT A HEALTHY VIGOUR AND GROWTH, REMOVES ALL DANDRUFF, AND IMPARTS A MOST DELIGHTFUL FRAGRANCE. USE NO OIL OR POMADE.
CAUTION!—The Genuine only in Bluish Grey Wrappers.
Sold by all Chemists, Perfumers, and Dealers in Toilet Articles.

TOM-BOY!—PIESSE and LUBIN'S
NEW PERFUME for the FESTIVE SEASON.
"Tom-Boy! Girls will be boys!"—Punch.
Kiss her gently, but be shy;
Kiss her when there's no one by;
Steal your kiss, for then 'tis meetest—
Stolen kisses are the sweetest.
Sold in Flacon, 2s. 6d., 5s., and 10s. and in Cut Bottles, 21s. Laboratory—2, New Bond-street. Copyright.

TURKISH PASTILS.—PIESSE and LUBIN.—"Through all my travels few things astonished me more than seeing the beauties of the harem smoking Narghiles at Stamboul. After smoking a sweet, aromatic lozenge or pastil is used by them, which is said to impart an odour of flowers to the breath. I have never seen these breath lozenges but once in Europe, and that was at PIESSE and LUBIN'S shop in Bond-street."—Lady W. Montague. In Boxes, 2s.; by post, 2s. 2d. 2, New Bond-street.

GLYCERINE JELLY.—PIESSE and LUBIN.—A white (and delicate hand is the first attribute of beauty and civilisation. "The hand," says Sir Charles Bell, in the "Bridgewater Treatise," "distinguishes man from the brute. Be careful of it, for in polite society it is an index not only of the body, but of the mind." Too much cannot be said in favour of Glycerine Jelly for rendering the skin or hands white, delicate, soft, and fair. Sold in Jars, 2s. 2, New Bond-street, London.

ROWLANDS' ODONTO is of inestimable value in preserving the teeth. It eradicates tartar, removes spots of incipient decay, and polishes and preserves the enamel, to which it imparts a pearl-like whiteness. 2s. 6d. per Box.

ROWLANDS' MACASSAR OIL prevents hair falling out or turning grey, strengthens weak hair, cleanses it from scurf and dandruff, and makes it beautifully soft, pliable, and glossy. Price 3s. 6d., 7s., 10s. 6d., and 21s. per Bottle. Ask any Chemist for Rowlands' articles, and buy none but Rowlands'.

ROSSETTER'S HAIR RESTORER.
CERTAIN—HARMLESS—REFRESHING.
N.B.—Its success having led to many spurious imitations, the public are cautioned against substitutes.

TAYLOR'S WHITE FULLER'S-EARTH
is the only reliable and thoroughly harmless Skin Powder. Recommended by the most eminent dermatologists, and prepared by an experienced Chemist. It is the best dusting powder for Infants. Used in the Nurseries of the Princess of Wales, the Duchess of Edinburgh, the Duchess of Teck, and most of the aristocracy. Recommended by the Faculty. Post-free, send 1s. or 37 stamps. Prepared only by JOHN TAYLOR, Chemist, 13, Baker-street, London, W. For winter use simply invaluable, and far superior to Glycerine or any greasy compound.

THOMPSON and CAPER'S
DENTIFRICE WATER arrests decay in the Teeth and sweetens the Breath.—65, Bold-street, Liverpool. Sold in 1s. 6d., 2s. 6d., 4s. 6d., and 8s. 6d. Bottles by all Chemists.

JEWELLERY,
ENGLISH LEVER WATCHES, &c.</